New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1220. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Woman's Rights Convention.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Woman's Rights Convention assembled here to-day. The following officers were elected: President—MARTHA C. WRIGHT, of Auburn. Vice Presidents—Rev. Samuel J. May of Syracuse, Lydia Mott of Albany, Ernestine L. Rose of New-York, Antoinette L. Brown of New-York, Susan B. Anthony of Rochester, Augusta A. Wigton of Saratoga Springs. Secretaries—Emily Jaques of Nassau, Aaron M. Powell of Ghent, Mary L. Booth of Williamsburg. Finance Committee—Susan B. Anthony, Mariette Richmond, Mary S. Anthony, Phebe Jones. Business Committee—Antoinette L. Brown, Ernestine L. Rose, T. W. Higginson, C. F. Henry of Boston, Phebe Merrill of Michigan, Hon. Wm. Jay of Saratoga Springs.

Resolutions of the usual stamp were then reported.

Among the principal speakers were Mrs. ROSE, Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, and T. H. HIGGINSON.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The new Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Association commence building operations on Monday next. Subscriptions are coming in liberally.

The President and Mrs. PIERCE leave here to-morrow for the Virginia Springs. He will return in about ten days with Secretary DOBBIN, while she will remain there for the benefit of her still feeble health.

The Commandant at our Navy-Yard is exercising the utmost discretion to avoid the possibility of the introduction of fever there, hence he refuses to employ mechanics directly from the Gosport Yard.

The American Association for the Advancement of Knowledge.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The American Association for the Advancement of Knowledge commenced its Ninth Session in this city to-day. The meeting was held at the University, and the members were welcomed to the city by Dr. WAYLAND. A number of papers upon scientific subjects were read and discussed. Dr. WAYLAND gave a billiard party this evening which was largely attended.

Anti-Maine Law Movement in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

A convention of Anti-Maine Law citizens was held in Chapman Hall last evening, when it was determined to issue a call for a State Convention, to be held in Worcester on the 30th inst. Other preliminary business towards a political campaign was also transacted.

The Lebanon's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The advices by the steamer *Lebanon* were received here this morning over the National Telegraph Line, and published in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press. The Cotton market is unsettled, but there is no quotable change. The day's sales have been 500 bales.

The Descendants of the Cushmans.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The descendants of ROBERT and MARY CUSHMAN, who landed from the *Mayflower*, held an interesting and happy reunion here to-day. There was a procession, an address by Rev. ROBERT W. CUSHMAN, of Boston, and a dinner, of which about 800 of the CUSHMAN family partook.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The southern mail from all parts as late as due is received.

At Norfolk on Monday there were eight deaths from yellow fever in the city and three in the hospital. At Portsmouth on the same day twenty deaths were reported.

A Case of Murder.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

A man named MATTHEWS was robbed and murdered, and his body left on the track below Painesville, yesterday morning. He had only thirteen dollars. An empty wallet was found beside him.

The Hard Shell State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

There is a lively time among the "Hard Shells" in this region, as the time for holding their State Convention is understood to have been changed to the 22d inst.

Teachers' Convention in Wisconsin.

RACINE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The annual session of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association commenced here this morning. A large number were in attendance. Rev. Mr. BARRY, Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered the opening address this afternoon.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Democratic County Committee met to-day and adopted the Anti-Know-Nothing pledge, which is to be signed by the Delegates to the County Convention before leave is given them to take their seats. The Convention meets next Wednesday.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The river measures now five feet four inches. The great increase of light steamers on the Ohio has caused intense competition at this point for freights, and the rates are very low.

Disaster to the Bark L. M. Hubby—Loss of the Crew.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The bark *L. M. Hubby*, of Cleveland, capsized off Point Betsey on the 6th inst. The crew, twelve in number, were all lost. COTTERELL, the mate, alone was saved.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, sailed at noon to-day, with 157 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax. She takes out $626,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf here from New-York early this (Tuesday) morning, with all on board well.

Mr. Dawson's Letter of Declination.

BROWNSVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return home this evening, after an absence of several weeks, I find your letter of the 28th ult., tendering to me the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

This distinguished mark of your favor and esteem, and the very flattering terms in which it is conveyed to me, elicit my grateful acknowledgments.

My private affairs prevent the acceptance of the honorable and responsible trust which your confidence and good opinion would commit to me.

With but little taste for public life, and with deep attachment to my home and native State, I could not consent to change my residence—but am constrained by every cherished consideration to remain in a community whose confidence I have enjoyed, and of whose good-will I have had the most positive and repeated testimonials.

I shall ever hold in grateful recollection this evidence of your appreciation, and the more because it was unsolicited and unexpected.

Accept assurances of my high regards and best wishes for the success of your Administration, and believe me truly your friend, JNO. L. DAWSON.

His Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Common Council Committee Meetings.

The Special Committee on the charge of corruption against Alderman MOSER, preferred by Alderman HOFFMIRE, met yesterday, but owing to the absence still from the City of Alderman HOFFMIRE, the examination was deferred till his presence could be secured.

The Committee on Railroads was to meet, but the Chairman of the Committee only appearing, no business was transacted.

The Committee on County Offices of the Board of Supervisors renewed their reviewal of the bills of the Census Marshals, and received explanations of the Marshals as to the items of expenditure included in their bills. The Committee, despite such explanations, cut down most of the bills.

A meeting of the Councilmen's Committee on "Finance" was held in the Comptroller's Room on Wednesday afternoon, but the proceedings were brief and of no public interest.

Soft Primaries.

This evening the Softs hold their Primary Elections to choose two delegates from each Assembly District to represent the Softs of the City in State Convention on the 29th inst. at Syracuse. In such of the wards as do not constitute an entire Assembly District the election is of delegates to a District Convention, to be held on Monday. Hence the list of the delegates to the State Convention cannot be completed to-morrow.

John-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

This evening the members and congregation of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church meet in the Green-street Church of the same denomination, for the purpose of listening to a history of their Church, and of the difficulties they have had to encounter. We understand that the object in view is to retain the edifice as a house of worship for the use of the poor. The object is certainly to be commended.

☞ The Supervisors met and did nothing worth reporting.

Lost Children.

The utility of the Police Telegraph, or as it is generally known as the "Fire Telegraph," is aptly illustrated by the celerity with which wandering children are recovered to their parents. Daily in evenings persons of all grades throng to the office of the Chief of Police in search of lost pets; who, drawn away from home by military parades, bands of music, or other enticing sights, leave their residences behind, unthought of until missed; and frequently is the night officer sent in search by means of the lightning to find the strayed ones, who being picked up by the watchful policemen are consigned to the good keeping of our police captains. Yesterday of these there were, in three Districts alone, five children found, for four of whom claimants were discovered before midnight. This fact alone would show the obligation under which those charged with the telegraph communication are under to keep their instruments in good order and to cause no delays at the Chief's office by making speedy reply to all inquiries.

Accident.

A vicious dog belonging in Forty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, bit a young girl severely. After some parleying the owner of the animal consented to its being killed, when an old horse pistol was procured and given to JOHN BRING, a German, who volunteered his services to rid the neighborhood of the snappish brute, and as he discharged the piece it flew back, striking him in the face and forehead, lacerating them in a shocking manner. Dr. HUNTER, the District Surgeon, happened to be passing at the time and attended to the injured man, whose wounds he considered highly dangerous, recovery being doubtful.

Fall.

THOMAS KEENAN, a painter, aged 45 years, while engaged in painting the sash of one of the upper windows of Ward School No. 42 in Allen-street, lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking his leg and arm, and inflicting other serious injuries. He was conveyed to the Hospital by Policeman Mulholland.

Stores Open at Night.

The constantly reiterated cautions of the press and the examples brought forward by the police, has but little effect upon our citizens in showing them the great necessity of extreme caution in securing the doors of their stores and dwellings. Yesterday the drug store No. 319 Pearl-street, and the stores No. 9 South and No. 202 Water streets, were all found open at midnight by the police, the premises being entirely vacated.

Fatal Drowning Accident.

FREDERICK W. THEIME, the keeper of a lager-bier saloon, near the foot of Forty-eighth-street, was bathing in the dock at the foot of the said street, when, either from exhaustion or cramp, he sank and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The Prohibitory Law.

The arrests for intoxication continue to come up to the average of former weeks, and much time is taken up in the taking of affidavits of the inebriates. The summary of arrests yesterday is as follows:

Tombs, before Alderman Baird	11
Jefferson Market, before Justice Davidson	17
Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	9
Fourth District Court, before Justice Pearcey	2
Total	39

Coroners' Investigations.

THE FATAL STABBING CASE IN WILLIAM-STREET.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest at the Coroner's office in Chambers-street, on the body of JOHN H. LOVEJOY, whose death, from a stab received while in a *mêlée* at a lager-bier saloon at No. 281 William-street, we recorded in the TIMES of yesterday. The young man on his death-bed earnestly entreated his companions to shun such resorts in future.

The jury being empaneled, the first witness called was—

James Griffin, of No. 8 Dover-street, being sworn, says: I am a printer; was slightly acquainted with JOHN HENRY LOVEJOY, now lying dead at No. 4 Hague-street; I went into the lager bier saloon No. 281 William-street on Saturday night before last at about nine o'clock to get some lager bier; remained there about an hour and a quarter; on coming out from the saloon I met deceased coming into the saloon; after some conversation at the door he asked me to drink and I went in again; he did not then appear to be influenced by liquor; we called for each a glass of lager bier; we were at the time sitting at a table and before he drank any of his bier, he saw a young man fixing a flower in the breast of a woman's dress; while this young man's back was turned towards him, he (deceased) threw some of the bier on the young man's clothes; hereupon the young man in question went to the bar and spoke to the proprietor; after that the proprietor came from the back of the bar and spoke to the female; he (proprietor) then went to a table where from six to eight persons were seated, prisoner was one of these; after that the proprietor came to the deceased, and told him to get out of the house; deceased apologized, telling the man that he was acquainted with the young man, and did it for fun only; proprietor asserted that the beer was thrown on the woman's dress, and insisted on LOVEJOY's leaving the house; LOVEJOY then stood up and was in the act of going out, when two of the party rushed at deceased and both struck him; one caught hold of his hair, then the rest of the party came around and they forced him out of the door; I soon came out and saw deceased on the side walk next to the saloon; I saw some persons throwing benches at the deceased, but these benches did not hit him; at the same time I saw prisoner stagger and fall, and on rising up I saw some man unknown to me strike the prisoner with a bench, causing the prisoner to fall on the street; when prisoner was knocked down with a bench he soon got up and ran towards the saloon, and deceased ran after him and clinched him, and I saw deceased kick the prisoner, and immediately I saw deceased run up towards Duane-street, and he came back again hallooing, "I am stabbed, I am stabbed;" during this clinch there was no other person near them, nor did any person interfere in their clinch; the clinch took place on the sidewalk next to the saloon, and I stood on the sidewalk directly opposite; prisoner entered the saloon immediately after the clinch; during that clinch I saw deceased force the prisoner on his haunches; the street was well lighted and it was at about a quarter to eleven o'clock; there was none standing in a direct line between me and those that were clinched.

John L. Vock sworn, says: I am proprietor of the lager bier saloon, No. 281 William-street; on Saturday night last, about ten o'clock, the deceased came into my saloon and called for bier; the last witness was with him; they sat at a table; my sister took them two glasses of bier, and while I was engaged at my business, my sister told me that LOVEJOY had thrown bier on a young man's face, and this young man also complained of the same; I came up to LOVEJOY and told him he must leave the house, and then deceased abused me and called me names; I then went behind the bar and procured a club; others in the saloon forced the deceased out of the saloon; I did not wish to have LOVEJOY remain, as he had caused a row in my saloon about two months before; I remained in my saloon, and I did not see any occurrence which took place outside.

Archibald Fullerton, being sworn, says: I reside at No. 25 Cherry-street; am an engineer; was in the lager bier saloon on Saturday night before last, when the difficulty occurred between JOHN LOVEJOY and others; I saw a young man wiping some bier from his clothes, and on asking him what was the matter, he told me that LOVEJOY had thrown lager bier on him; and soon after I saw the landlord talking to LOVEJOY, at the same time an Italian got up from a table and struck LOVEJOY two or three times; a crowd rushed upon LOVEJOY and forced him out of the saloon; I came out with him, and two benches were thrown out after us; I saw a man have a clinch with LOVEJOY in the street; they struck each other; none interfered with them; this man who had the clinch was the same that struck LOVEJOY in the saloon before the occurrence in the street; prisoner resembles said man, but I cannot positively identify him as the same party.

Patrick H. Haggerty, of No. 3 Chestnut-street, sworn—I was in company with Mr. Fullerton at the lager-bier saloon on Saturday night last when the fracas took place, on account of some bier being thrown on a young man's clothes; I saw the young man talking to the landlord, and then the landlord came and ordered deceased out of the saloon; deceased apologized and rose up to leave; at that moment prisoner, whom I recognized, came up to and struck deceased thrice or more; a crowd gathered and picked up benches, as did also LOVEJOY; LOVEJOY was forced out of the saloon; I saw prisoner follow deceased out, but saw no more of the muss.

Thomas Lee sworn, says: I reside at No. 5 Duane-street; I was present at the fracas; I saw prisoner strike deceased once; I thought there would be a muss, and, as I did not wish to be present, I left; soon after I saw LOVEJOY rushed out by a gang of men; I can say nothing further.

Antonio Garbine, of No. 18 Baxter-street, deposed that he was in company with prisoner on the night spoken of, when the row took place; I did not see the *mêlée* in the saloon, as there was much confusion; I went outside on to the sidewalk and saw some person beating accused; I then ran back into the saloon and do not know what took place after.

Councilman BAULCH was then called in to testify as to the general character of the saloon. He said that the neighbors made great complaints concerning it.

Eliza Varmi sworn, said: I reside at No. 299 William-street; my husband is a maker of plaster of Paris; I sat by my window on the night in question; I saw the fight; those engaged in it came from a disreputable lager bier saloon next door; half an hour after that I heard a policeman say that a man had been stabbed.

Henry Van Blarcom, M. D., sworn, says: Deceased was admitted at eleven o'clock on the 4th instant; he was then suffering from a stab penetrating the cavity of abdomen; a portion of intestine protruded through the wound; attempts were immediately made to replace them, but without success; the wound was then dilated, when it immediately returned; stitches were then put in the wound; half an hour after admission he passed blood with his urine; the direction of the wound and blood in the urine, indicated that the bladder had been wounded; blood continued to pass with his urine until 9th instant, when none appeared; his condition remained good until Thursday last, when he began to fail; fecal matter began to pass through the wound of abdomen; this continued until his death, which was at 11½ o'clock on Monday night.

I made a *post mortem* examination of the body on Tuesday, and on opening the abdomen pus and extravasated blood was found in the region of the wound; a portion of intestine was found to have protruded through the inner orifice of the wound and lodged between the fascia and muscles; there was ulceration in this portion of intestine, owing to strangulation of the intestine; there was evidence of wound of the bladder, but it had healed, leaving a scar; there was also general peritonitis present. The injuries above described were the cause of death.

After a brief charge by the Coroner to the Jury, they rendered the following

VERDICT:

"We find that the deceased, JOHN LOVEJOY, came to his death by a wound inflicted by some sharp instrument, and we further find that PETER SEVIER and JOHN L. VOLK were accessories to the death of said LOVEJOY."

A warrant was then made out for the arrest of VOLK, who was thereupon held with SEVIER for examination.

DEATH IN PRISON OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

An inquest was yesterday morning held by Coroner WILHELM, at the Jefferson Market Prison, upon the body of RICHARD H. ARTHUR, one of the parties arrested as reported in THE TIMES of Wednesday, for counterfeiting bills on the Ocean Bank of New York, who died while confined in his cell at the above prison, from an attack of delirium tremens. Deceased was well known to the police as a large dealer in the "queer," and was mixed up with several large counterfeiting operations. He was arrested in 1845 by GEORGE W. MATSELL, the present Chief of Police, on a similar charge, and again in connection with the counterfeiting of bills on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island, somewhere about two years since. He was 40 years of age, and a native of this City. Verdict, death by "delirium tremens."

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of a man named —— HUSBAND, late residing at the corner of Hudson and Horatio streets, who committed suicide yesterday morning by taking prussic acid, at his boarding-house. The cause of the fatal deed was supposed to be domestic trouble, deceased having been for some time past living under separation from his wife, who at present resides in New-Orleans. HUSBAND was conversing with a friend at the time, when he suddenly rose from his seat and putting the vial to his lips exclaimed, "Here's to your health, Tom." At that moment he swallowed the deadly poison and died within a few moments. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner HILTON at No. 270 Third-avenue, upon the body of EDWARD TAGGART, who was killed at Melrose Station, on Tuesday last, on the Harlem Railroad. Deceased was employed as a brakeman, and while attending to his brake accidentally fell off and was killed by being run over. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was about 23 years of age.

Police News.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Stoddard Kidd, a butcher of No. 138 East Twenty-sixth-street, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Charles Henry Simmons of No. 18 Thomas-street, charged with a felonious assault. It is alleged that defendant discharged a loaded pistol at complainant, and that the ball entered the back part of Simmons' head. In reply to the charge the prisoner alleged that Simmons chased him with a knife in his hand, and that he fired the pistol in self-defence. Defendant was released under bail bonds of $300 by Mr. Justice Davidson at the Second District Police Court.

BURGLARY.

Officer Reyer, of the Twelfth District Police, yesterday arrested a man named John Stewart, said to be a shoemaker of Westchester County, charged with burglary in entering the premises (by forcibly opening a window) of George M. Conklin, a carpenter of One-Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Kingsbridge Road, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of tools of various descriptions. Prisoner was met coming out of the shop with the property by a workman named Michael Nynan, who had gone to the work-room to finish a job. Accused was sworn before Justice Pearson at the Fourth District Court, and committed in default of $500 bail.

STABBING.

Moses Donohe, a sailor of No. 34 Elizabeth-street, was yesterday taken before Alderman BAIRD at the Tombs, charged with stabbing his brother Michael, who resides at the same place, with a pair of sailor's shears in the left side, as is alleged, with intent to kill. A quarrel had arisen between the parties, the nature of which is unknown. Held to answer in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Charles Sanderson was arrested yesterday by Policeman McMahon, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, charged with stealing $215 in bank bills and gold coin, from one Lucinda Brown, of No. 10 East Eleventh-street. The money was found in his possession when he was taken into custody; he, however, set up a right to the property. On being taken before Justice BRENNAN, the money having been refunded, the complainant induced the magistrate to dismiss the case, but for the prevention of annoyance prisoner was held to bail in $500 to keep the peace for twelve months. Bail being given, Sanderson was discharged, whom complainant made him a present of $50. The parties had been old cronies, but had fallen out.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

The charge of rape made by Catharine Mall, of No. 166 Cedar-street, against James Treacey, was yesterday dismissed by the marriage of the parties.

COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

Seth S. Lynde, late a merchant of this City, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Underhill, attached to the Second District Police Court, charged on complaint of Norton A. Hoxie with compounding a felony. The following is the allegation on oath: That in the City of New-York, on or about the 30th day of October, 1854, one Joseph Hoxie, Jr., was indicted by the Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York, for a felony, of which fact and circumstances one Seth S. Lynde had full knowledge; that said felony had been committed by said Joseph Hoxie, Jr., and did feloniously and unlawfully, and for the sake of wicked gain, take upon himself to compound and conceal said felony, and did take and receive from said Joseph Hoxie, Jr., a large sum of money, viz., some $19,000 as a reward for compounding and allowing said Hoxie to escape from custody after arrest on said indictment, and with the agreement and understanding that said Lynde should abstain from any criminal prosecution for said offence under the said indictment.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ There are two advertisements on the back of the new Brooklyn Directory. This is enterprise.

☞ A special meeting of the Common Council is called for Friday evening next.

Impostors—Beware of Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: There are persons traveling in various parts of the country, imposing on the sick, by representing themselves to be connected with me or my office in medical practice, some pretending to be my sons, or my pupils, or having my books, others even attempting to personate myself. To guard the public against these impostors, I wish to say that I am myself always at home, and that there is no person, traveling or located, in any manner connected with me in practice, or who has any right to hail from my office or refer to me. I have no son absent from me, and I never had a pupil, excepting Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH, now in Chicago, who, however, was never associated with me in practice, and has now no professional connection with me, and has no office at No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

S. S. FITCH, A. M. M. D.,
Aug. 15, 1855. No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Screw-Steamer Lebanon at this Port and of the America at Halifax.

Nothing Important from the Seat of War.

Allies Nearly Ready for another Assault.

DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT—CLOSE OF THE SESSION

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

Debate on the Arrest of Consul Rowcroft.

ITEMS OF RUSSIAN NEWS.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain LANG, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 4th inst., arrived here at 4½ o'clock this P. M.

The *America* reports on 13th inst., 9 P. M., passed a steamer bound east.

The *America* left Halifax at 5½ this evening, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Friday morning, so that her mails will probably reach New-York on the afternoon of that day.

The steamship *Union* left Southampton for New-York, on the 1st inst.

The *North Star* arrived off Cowes on the afternoon of the 2d, *en route* for Havre.

Since the sailing of the *Baltic* nothing has occurred to alter the position of affairs. Indeed, the continued absence of news and the unsatisfactory condition of the Austro-Prussian and Germanic relations with the Western Powers, gave a dull and heavy tone to everything.

Another sortie of the Russians or of Mr. ROEBUCK, was much wanted to relieve the tedium. Despatches from the Crimea are to the 28th of July, and announce—"Nothing new."

THE WAR.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

The French works are so close to the abattis of the Malakoff, that a man may throw a stone into it. The abattis is described as truly formidable; it is formed of the trunks of oak and beech, from the woods of the Crimea, and is more than six feet high. Before making a fresh assault, attempts will be made to destroy it. The Russians are still at work on the position, and are also repairing the Redan. The exchange of shot and shell is almost incessant.

A French dispatch dated July 20, says: Our approaches on the side of the Malakoff, advance considerably. We now touch the place. Everything is prepared for a general action in about fifteen days.

JULY 21.—General SIMPSON telegraphs: "Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the Valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alnoka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the Valley of Baidar, resting the Sardinians upon the left bank of the Souhai River, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, while the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army."

The *Times* correspondent writes: "Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has died away; yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold. A few days since, the Russians succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French sap."

Between the 23d and 27th, nothing of importance occurred.

JULY 28.—GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs, "Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We replied with vigor."

THE LATEST.

Advices from the Crimea to the 29th, announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the lighter vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was reported in Paris on the 3d inst. that the French Government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been resumed preparatory to another assault.

July 30th.—GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs.—"There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance."

It was telegraphed from Constantinople on the 26th that the Bashi Bazouks had murdered Gen. BEATSON, but Lord PANMURE in Parliament positively contradicted the report.

Correspondence from the camp says that OMER PACHA's visit to Constantinople, was not, as asserted, to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the command of the Army in Asia.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

Kamiesch and Balaklava were crowded with vessels recently arrived for the secret expedition.

The French Government has chartered 97 small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

The Very Latest.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4—Noon.

The *Weekly Newspaper*, just issued, says: We learn that the Siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised. Also, that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers, which may lead to startling results.

The Sea of Azoff.

Letters are to the 18th July. Magazines along the coast were being destroyed, as found, and small steamers were engaged in surveying. The Allied fortifications were progressing.

ASIA.

The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzeroum, and to be retiring, but this is considered very doubtful.

The Baltic.

No alteration had taken place in the position of the squadrons.

Negotiations.

Family influence and intrigue is actively at work.

The Austrian Arch-Duchess SOPHIA, instigated by a letter from the Dowager Empress of Russia, had been acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peace, and the latter wrote an autograph letter to NAPOLEON, who sends Gen. TETANY with an autograph reply to Viena. The contents of the letters are profoundly secret.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen had sent the following message to the House of Commons: "Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense that may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged with the Emperor of Russia, relying on her experience of the zeal of her faithful Commons, trusts they will make provisions accordingly."

The result of this appeal is a proposal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue £7,000,000 sterling additional Exchequer bills.

The limited liabilities bill had been read a third time and passed. Numerous estimates had been voted.

Major REED's motion, that no peace treaty should be concluded without the approval of Parliament, was ridiculed and thrown out.

The Turkish Loan bill had been read the first time.

A discussion without result had occurred respecting the recent gift of a good service pension to Lord PAGET over older officers.

The London *Times* had an editorial on Consul ROWCROFT's arrest, and preaches in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

MILNER GIBSON, in Parliament, referred to this editorial, and asked the Government to furnish information on the very important subject of the neutrality of the United States.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that an arrangement had existed at Halifax by which persons going there from any quarter whatever might be enrolled, but it appearing that it led to questions whether or not the laws of the United States had been violated, the British Government being desirous that no such questions should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces at Halifax.

The inquiry into the recent Hyde Park riots is terminated, and the Commissioners have requested time to consider their report.

STRACHAN, the bankrupt banker, has been released on bail.

FRANCE.

The official report in regard to the loan shows 3,600,000,000 of francs, six times the amount asked for.

The report of the Minister of Finance describes the loan as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country.

The number of subscribers to the loan is 310,000.

The Correctional Tribunal is occupied in the trial of fifty-five prisoners of the secret society called "Mariannie."

A brother of the assassin PIANORI has been arrested in Jersey.

SPAIN.

The rumors that Spain will send a contingent force to the Crimea are doubtful.

Spain would ask for a territorial guarantee, as Sardinia did, which guarantee must include Cuba. It is thought probable, however, that a foreign legion will be recruited in Spain.

French intrigue has broken off the projected marriage of ADELBERT, of Bavaria, with the Spanish Princess.

AUSTRIA.

Archduke CHARLES LOUIS has been appointed Governor of the Tyrol.

GERMANY.

The King has dissolved the second Chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

SWITZERLAND.

An earthquake has destroyed the village of Viege.

ITALY.

The statement that the King of Naples begged for the presence of Austrian troops is contradicted.

Our Liverpool Correspondent has private accounts from Lombardy, and especially from Venice, indicating that important events are nearly ripe.

The rumor is current that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements.

THE EAST.

The details of Indian news are published to June 26.

Profound peace reigns in India, and commercial prospects are again more favorable.

There is no material improvement in the advices from China. The reverses of the insurgents were considered but temporary.

The frigate *Vandalia* sailed for Manilla June 2.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co.'s Circular reports a fair demand throughout the week for COTTON, but the market being freely supplied, a further concession of a sixteenth to an eighth had been obtained by buyers. The week's sales amounted to 64,850 bales, including 3,400 for speculation, and 4,200 for export.

On Friday the sales were 7,000 bales—the market closing quiet. Fair Orleans, 7d.; Middling, 6 3-16d.; fair Mobile, 6¾d.; Middling, 6 1-16d.; fair Uplands, 6½d.; Middling, 6d. Stock on hand, 660,000 bales, including 430,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

BROWN, SHIPLEY, & Co., report the CORN market generally quiet. WHEAT and FLOUR a turn easier, while INDIAN CORN was in fair demand at last week's prices. White WHEAT quoted at 11s. 9d.@12s. 2d.; Red, 10s.@11s. 3d. Western Canal FLOUR, 40s.@40s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s.@42s.; Ohio, 42s.@44s.; Canadian, 40s. 6d.@41s.; Sour, 38s.@41s. White CORN 44s.; Mixed, 38s.@38s. 6d.; Yellow, 38s. 6d. The weather had been alternately heavy rains and sunshine, but no damage had been done to the crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCER & Co. report the stock of BEEF low, holders firm and the demand steady. PORK in fair demand and some business doing. BACON, increased transactions and stock light. LARD of prime quality had reached 56s. Sales of 100 tons reported at 53s. 6d.@56s. TALLOW in request and 6d.@1s. dearer.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Various circulars report ASHES moderate, at 33s.@34s for Pots, and 36s. for Pearls. RESIN continued in fair demand; week's sales 2,700 bbls. at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d.; fine, 5s.@6s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—A moderate business at 31s.@32s. RICE in better demand, but mostly East Indian. In DYEWOODS, not much doing, and prices unchanged.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report the London and Foreign and Colonial Markets active, and a good business in most of the principal articles of consumption. SUGAR—Very firm and advancing. COFFEE—Steady. BREADSTUFFS—Dull. LARD—More active; Western hogs, 54s.@55s. RICE—Less active and easier. IRON—The demand for Rails continues good, and most of the manufacturers are full of orders. Rails £8; Bars £7 15s.@£8; Scotch Pig 74s. TIN—Firm.

State of Trade in Manchester.

TRADE is dull at last week's prices. The accounts from the India and China markets are favorable, and large orders have been received for Goods and YARNS, at too low to remunerate.

London Money Market.

MONEY is in increased demand and dearer. CONSOLS closed at [illegible]. The demand for GOLD for export has partially abated. The London discount houses have raised their rates to [illegible] ₽ cent. The BULLION in the Bank of England has decreased £[illegible]. [illegible]

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL, of London, report the market without material change, the [illegible] limited, and prices generally favoring buyers.

United States 6s Bonds	[illegible]
United States Inscribed Stock	[illegible]
New-York State Fives	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Fives	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Bonds	[illegible]
Massachusetts Bonds	[illegible]
Maryland Bonds	[illegible]
Virginia Fives, Bonds	[illegible]
Virginia Sixes, Bonds	[illegible]
Canada Sixes, Bonds	[illegible]
Illinois Central Sevens	[illegible]
Illinois Freeland	[illegible]
Michigan Central Railroad	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central Railroad	[illegible]
Erie First Mortgage	[illegible]
Erie Second Mortgage	[illegible]
Erie Third Mortgage	[illegible]
Erie Convertibles	[illegible]

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—Noon.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO.'s Circular reports Provisions exceedingly firm. BEEF and PORK were wanted at better prices. BACON strong. WHEAT and FLOUR declining. CORN in demand—[illegible]. OILS steady at unchanged prices. SPIRITS TURPENTINE [illegible]. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL FREIGHTS MARKET.—The rates of freight from Liverpool to the United States are generally dull, with a slight decline to New-York.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—[illegible]

Arrived from Baltimore—[illegible]

Arrived from Savannah—[illegible]

Arrived from Richmond—[illegible]

Arrived from Charleston—[illegible]

Arrived from Mobile—[illegible]

Arrived from New-Orleans—[illegible]

Sailed for New-York—[illegible]

Sailed for Boston—[illegible]

Sailed for Philadelphia—[illegible]

Sailed for Charleston—[illegible]

Sailed for New-Orleans—[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE LEBANON.

The screw steamer *Lebanon*, belonging to CUNARD Company, left Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 31st ult., with goods and passengers, arrived at Quarantine at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Ganges*, which left Constantinople on the 23d of July, has arrived. The advices from the Crimea are to the 21st. The *Ganges* brings General LABONT DE VILLIERS, wounded, and 300 wounded soldiers. Dispatches leave at 1 P. M.

The *Alexandre*, which left Constantinople on the 19th of July, has arrived, bringing 60 wounded. A regiment of Zouaves has arrived for embarkation.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following:

"A dispatch from the Crimea, dated July 27, 11 P. M., announces to the Minister of War that the *Phlegethon* had arrived at Kamiesch, bringing French prisoners, exchanged at Odessa against Russian prisoners, which the steamer had taken on board at Constantinople. The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued. The French officers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians."

The Piedmontese troops are now in good health. They would be reinforced by 3,000 men.

The *Times* correspondent's letters to the 17th, inclusive, have arrived. There was heavy rain on the 15th.

The Russians made a sortie against the French on the 14th; the Russians were repulsed.

The French are very sanguine of their ability to reach the shipping from their new battery at the White Works, and the Russians seemed to be afraid, and fire constantly into the works. There is but little sickness in the Allied camp. The British [illegible] for the wounded.

On the night of the 16th there was a sortie from the Malakoff, during a pouring rain; it lasted about a quarter of an hour. There was heavy firing all night. The French talk of all being ready for another assault in about a fortnight.

OMAR PASHA's journey to Constantinople created some gossip, and the Paris correspondent of the *Post* says that the Austrian telegraph was immediately set to work to tell the world that he had given in his resignation. Although the intrigues of the Divan are never at an end, it is difficult to believe that this brave and faithful champion of Turkey would quit his post at a moment when his valuable services were so much demanded. The fact is, OMAR PASHA was called to Constantinople to be consulted on the threatening aspect of affairs in Asia.

The report of Gen. SIMPSON's resignation gains ground.

The Dessartis faction in the Italian States had become so prevalent, that Austria had taken alarm and was about proposing measures of reconciliation, and it was announced at Vienna that the Central Congregations were about to be convoked in the Lombardo Venetio Kingdom.

At Genoa, on the 24th of July, the authorities took possession of the female convents, and on the next day were to expropriate the Monks.

Unfriendly relations exist between the Neapolitan and British Governments. The English Minister at Naples recently wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for permission to export grain to the Crimea, but although the country is glutted with that commodity in consequence of the non-exportation decree, the Minister refused in insulting terms.

At Liverpool the only excitement is that created by the "Angel Gabriel," (Mr. ORR,) who had turned up there in the street preaching line, and created some disturbance.

The London *News* announces the arrival in that city of General Count BAMYSKI, a distinguished Polander, who came by special invitation of the Government. It is supposed that this visit has some reference to the affairs of Poland, which just now are under discussion in Ministerial circles.

ENGLAND.

The Close of the Session of Parliament.

Various uncertain conjectures prevail with regard to the probable duration of the session. The *Globe* puts forth a speculative rumor that the 10th proximo will see the termination of an unusually protracted sitting; while others equally well versed in Parliamentary lore fix the prorogation for the 13th or 14th August. In this latter prophesy our own London correspondent appears to concur. The whole thing, however, rests upon the time at which the Government succeeds in getting all the supplies they want voted for. Until then the Appropriation bill cannot be brought in, and as that measure takes some eight or ten days to go through its stages in both Houses, it depends on the Commons when the session shall be brought to a close. Looking to the proposed visit of Her Majesty to France, we think we may fix the 14th of August as the last day of the existence of the session of 1855.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday Evening.

The Emperor and Empress will reach Paris this evening.

The subscriptions to the loan are now closed, and it is supposed the 50 franc rentes alone will absorb nearly 300 millions. It is computed that, with the other subscriptions added to the sum subscribed, it will amount to no less than two millions and a half.

The funds are rising. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed on the Bourse, to-day, at [illegible]; the Three per Cents at [illegible].

The Boards of French railways have given [illegible]

fare for a very reduced fare for all English officers and soldiers passing through France to and from the Crimea.

RUSSIA.

From the Times Correspondent.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

The Russian Government some time back instituted a Board for the encouragement of Jews purchasing land or settling as agriculturists, under the name of Committee for the Organization of the [illegible]. The last measure this Board has brought forward, and which has met with Imperial confirmation in an ukase of May 15, is apparently in contradiction with the object, viz.: The prohibition of the Jews any further to settle and purchase land in the Governments of Tchernigoff and Poltawa. It is not, however, forbidden for Jews to inherit or purchase such land in those two Governments as is already in possession of Jews. The intention of this measure is not very obvious; the only complainable circumstance to be mentioned in connection with these two Governments is, that not long ago they were called on to furnish a large contingent of Cossack cavalry to the militia of the Empire. Whether there is any connection between the two measures I must leave to others to determine. The levy of 30 per thousand of the baptized Jews of the Empire, which was currently believed some little time back, has not met with confirmation, nor do the various statements of the emancipation of the Jews in Poland appear to have been realized.

The journals state the Russian loss in the last attack of the 17th and 18th of June to have amounted to 5,378 men. Rear-Admiral PANFILOFF has succeeded Admiral NACHIMOFF in the command of the sailors of the garrison and of the harbor of Sebastopol. The *Invalide* states, with reference to the death of the Admiral, that he never could be prevailed upon to wear the ordinary soldier's cloak prescribed of late to the officers as a disguise, but always wore his admiral's uniform, even when he went out to the works to reconnoitre the enemy with his glass. This he did on the evening of July 11, whilst standing on the Korniloff Bastion, and continued to do so, in spite of the remonstrances of those around him. A ball plunged into a sack of earth near him, but in reply to the redoubled remonstrances of his friends he only said, "They cannot hit so aim badly." A few minutes afterwards he was struck by a bullet in the temple; he was carried off senseless and remained so to his end.

The Emperor has conferred on a priest of the name of JEROMONACH JOHANN SAWINOFF the military order of St. George, 4th class, for the following conduct: On the night of the 22d to 23d March, in this year, the said SAWINOFF encouraged and led on his countrymen at the moment when they were wavering under the attack of the enemy before the Kamtschatka Lunette. He appeared among them in his robes, with the crucifix in his hand, and raising the latter, he cried with a loud voice, "Lord, save thy people! Give our Orthodox Monarch the victory over his enemies!" Under the effect of this inspiration the troops rushed forward again and took the first and second lines of the trenches. He had further been active in conveying to the troops in the trenches the orders addressed to them by their commanding officer; whilst so doing the lower part of the crucifix in his hand was shot away, and a hostile bayonet passed through his gown.

M. LEONTIEWSKI, who was taken prisoner on the occasion of our troops landing at Kamiesch Bourbon, has written to St. Petersburg from Sebastopol, speaking in terms of the warmest acknowledgment of the humane and kind treatment he met with on board the *Sphinx*. He states that our steamers navigate waters on which no Russian vessel of the same size would venture, and describes the spoliation of the estate on which he had been living with M. [illegible], the Adjutant to the late Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, and formerly in office in the service of NAPOLEON; in this place and house he distinctly states the Turks took a prominent part. He mentions further [illegible] who have taken part in that nine months' defence of Sebastopol have, in the space of time, become so old, through continual exertion and care, that the order of the Emperor to reckon every month so passed as a year of service, is by no means anything more than just.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Letter from Mazzini on the Eastern War.

July, 1855.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask me why I do not publish my opinions on the war; I feel disheartened. You seem to be fighting, like Ajax in the dark—only he was praying for light; you have it shining on you from every side, and shut your eyes resolutely against it. You have been repeatedly warned.

Men who do not claim any superior insight or power of genius, but who from their position, from the studies and events of a whole life, are entitled to know something of continental political matters, told you from the beginning of the contest that Austria would never fight your battles; that her only aim was to take possession of the Principalities; that, by your obstinately pursuing the flying phantom of an alliance with her, you were not only degrading your cause and losing all the sympathies of the good and brave throughout Europe, but fettering your intellect, cramping your schemes and turning the policy of your war from the only ground upon which you could rationally hope for victory, to a wild chase of impossibilities. All this has been subsequently christened into facts. Still you remain inert, impassive and unshaken, bent on the same identical track—plunging deeper and deeper into a dark, hopeless region of dreams and deceptions; whilst a single act of will would lead you back to the wide, easy, bright path on which honor and victory must bless each step of yours. I see brave deeds, sufficient to redeem a whole fallen nation; noble powers of action and endurance displayed by your unknown demi-gods, your soldiers and officers in the Crimea; but for what purpose, and with what hope? I bow before the quiet, silent devotedness with which your nation accepts all the sacrifices inseparable from a war, and I feel proud of loving and being loved in your own country; but such devotion ought not to be in vain; and, so far as I can see, it is so. Owing to the policy which leads the war, you are fighting for an impossibility.

The thought, unless indeed all practical sense has forsaken your nation, must be by this time, after nine months of efforts and deceptions, living and restless within many souls; still none dares to give utterance to it. You are in your Parliament floating between one party aware of the difficulty of your position, but drawing from that knowledge a policy of cowardice, and another, fully alive to the supreme necessity of not withdrawing from the contest before a decisive victory, but neither understanding, nor wanting to understand, how victory can be reached; peace at any cost, even of honor, and war for war's sake; the three words uttered by Mr. ROEBUCK remaining unsupported, echoless, a threatening prophecy to be remembered when it will be too late.

Your administrative reform societies are systematically shunning the vital question, apparently aiming at nothing else but teaching people how to do cleverly the wrong thing. Your press, active, far-sighted, bold, sometimes fierce, and, when combined, all-powerful concerning details and all second-rate matter, is silent about the problem—"Can Russia be conquered through the Crimea?" Still that is the question. It is good and brave to die for one's own flag; but it is sad, unutterably sad and culpable to bid the best die a fruitless death, when more could be achieved. Martyrdom is in certain times and circumstances the sacred duty of the weak; the strong are bound to conquer.

Can you conquer, without a radical change in your actual policy? It is my deep conviction that you cannot.

To believe that the success of a war rests on a ground of mere organization and military detail skill—that the directing policy has nothing to do with it—that, when you have comparative perfection of mechanical arrangements and valor, you have conquered the most of favorable chances, is an immense mistake. I have witnessed, in 1848, in Lombardy, the rapid, progressive, unavoidable destruction of a certain triumph through a single fatal stroke of policy.

There, in a land where a national movement had suddenly taken place and swept the Territory, [illegible] of all foes, from the Alps to the sea, a King stepped forward, with regular battalions, artillery and resources twice equal to a conquered, disheartened, demoralized enemy, but with a different aim—the aggrandizement of the House of Savoy, and with a monarchical tradition entirely antagonistic to the spirit and tendency of the movement.

There was valor in the army, devotedness in the officers, and a whole population glowing with enthusiasm was backing the Piedmontese regiments. The plan was obvious. The thirty thousand Austrian soldiers who had fled to Verona and Mantua could never reconquer alone the lost ground. To prevent their being reinforced was the problem to be solved; and the solution was easy. To arm the population and tell them—protect your houses; to leave behind the fortresses; to march to the Alps and establish there, on the points where the military roads link Italy with the Austrian Empire, two camps of some twenty-five thousand soldiers each; to bombard Trieste, from whence the Austrians were drawing all their supplies; to rouse with an appeal to the Slavo-Illyrian nationalities all the eastern Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic—was undoubtful, cheap victory.

But Trieste was forbidden by diplomacy; the Tyrol, I do not know by what old absurd rights of the German Confederacy; to arm the population was out of the question; for a people who fights its own battles is a very dangerous element to rising monarchies; to protect the Venetian military roads was to strengthen the Republican Government which had been proclaimed at Venice. And how could a Government, bent, not on the creation of an Italian nation, but on the formation of a Piedmontese Kingdom of the North, raise a war of nationalities?

Thus, all the truly strategic operations being excluded, the emancipating war found itself forcedly narrowed down to the regular siege of the fortresses. The Piedmontese army lingered before Mantua and Verona until a scorching sun, disease, irregularity of commissariat supplies, and the demoralizing discouragement always attending troops kept in comparative immobility, pointed out to a freely reinforced enemy an opportunity for overpowering it. A wrong policy had destroyed all the chances of the war. Its method rests mainly on the policy which rules the councils of the nation—such is, and most strikingly, in your own.

Had the policy of your Government been a liberal one, you would be now firmly established in the heart of your enemy's land, backed by the insurrection of a whole brave nation, and with a powerful germ of disorganization, through desertion and revolt at work in the adverse army. A stroke of energy at the service of a principle would have given you allies on every point of Europe; and no despotic power would dare or be able to support Russia against you. We could pledge our word for that.

By your declaring yourselves hostile to any national movement—by your courting, during sixteen months, the vilest of the despotic powers, Austria—by your renouncing every moral aim, every noble aspiration, for a paltry and hateful programme of expediency and *status quo*, you have deprived yourselves of the sympathies of all the good and brave throughout Europe—you have lost the alliance of Sweden—you have allowed free space and security to all German intrigues against you; and renouncing all freedom of action; all free choice of places, means and military plans, you have, like CHARLES ALBERT in 1848, narrowed the war to a siege, on a spot which will be, I fear, henceforward named "the grave of England's honor and England's sons." The grave of England's honor and England's sons: the Crimea, at this period, can be but this.

I confess I cannot understand the silent, obstinate apathy with which your press, your meetings, your parliamentary men, are witnessing the sacrifice of thousands, without ever dreaming of asking themselves: Can victory—a decisive and permanent one—be obtained there? I shudder when I read such words as those with which Lord PALMERSTON coolly assures the House of Commons that all losses will be met by new supplies of men. You had better decree at once that the youth of England shall be periodically decimated, for no other purpose than that of gratifying the military ignorance of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and withdrawing every source of alarm from the Austrian Government.

A Crimean expedition could in no case, I believe, lead by itself to a decisive success or to honorable terms of peace. Odessa, if you wanted to act from the Black Sea, was the point for you. Still, had you chosen the favorable moment and worked with adequate means—had you landed at once 100,000 men somewhat above Sebastopol, and marched to Perekop, while your fleet would have got possession of the Straits of Kertch, Cape of Kazantip, and other points on the Sea of Azoff, the Crimea might have been yours, and you would have then fallen back on Sebastopol—thus deprived of all its communications with the continent. It was no doubt an important deed. But now, what is your hope? What is your aim in systematically sacrificing your best men under the walls of a town which, in all probability, you will not take, and which, if taken, cannot give you what you want?

It is high time for you, I think, to look earnestly into the matter, and to see that England's forces, which England may need at a not very distant period for her own protection against Allies—are not lost in a hopeless contest.

Cast a glance back on the war. You thought in the beginning—and it was the first fatal mistake—that you would frighten the Czar out of the contest, with some 50,000 or 60,000 men placed at Constantinople, Gallipoli or Adrianople. When you began to perceive that a real earnest war was unavoidable, you turned to the Danube; there was your natural basis for offensive operations. Austria—it is now an established fact—forbade your acting there. You bowed to Austria, dismissed the thought at once, and gave up to Austria—the second fatal mistake—the Principalities.

Forbidden the Danube, and not wanting to arouse through Poland the dreaded question of the nationalities, you decided upon adopting the Bonapartist scheme of a Crimean expedition. You landed, with troops, material and knowledge of the localities and of the enemy's forces utterly unequal to the object, near Sebastopol. You wanted to try the North, but found unforeseen and almost insurmountable obstacles, and through the most dangerous flank march possible, you turn to the South. You could not, for want of troops, invest the place; you did not dream of preventing the accumulation of military stores and victuals which were coming from the interior of Russia and Siberia, down the Volga and the Don, through Rostof and Kertch to Sebastopol.

But you simply established yourselves there, trusting to chance and despising the enemy—and there you still are. Since then you have been in imminent danger—averted only through want of boldness in the Russian leaders, and heroic valor in your soldiers, at Inkermann and Balaklava—of being driven back to the sea. Since then, you have lost the hope of an active alliance with Austria, lost the confidence of Europe, lost a considerable amount of money, lost (I speak of England alone) some 20,000 men; and won—some counter-approaching outposts erected since your arrival.

This is the summary of the past; now for the future. Sebastopol—the besieged southern part is as strong as ever—the Russian army in the Crimea more strong than ever; and, owing to the conduct of Austria, numerous fresh reinforcements are coming from the interior of Russia. You cannot dream of starving the enemy; your expedition to the Sea of Azoff has come five or six months too late; military stores and provisions equal to the wants of many months were already accumulated in Sebastopol. And the military road of the Shivagh, the road across the isthmus, the road leading from Simpheropol to Sebastopol, through Baktchiserai, the road from the same town to the northern part of the besieged place, are all in the hands of the Russians. You must then take the town by force. How many men will you have to lose in getting possession of the Malakoff, of the Redan, and of the first line of defence? How many in conquering the second line?

Suppose you do gain possession of the whole town, how are you to keep it under the fire of the northern forts? The ground there is much higher than on the southern side. The octagon fortress, called the Severna, the key of Sebastopol, according to Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, commands town, bay and docks. Its height protects it from the fire of your ships, its shores are precipitous. You must therefore attack it by land, thus finding yourself, after nine months of exertions and sacrifices, just before the obstacle from which you shrank at the beginning. How much time, how much English blood will be required to overcome it? Can you feel sanguine after the experiments on the South?

And then? The Russians forces outside Sebastopol?

Thinner in number; exhausted by victories which would undoubtedly prove like those of Pyrrhus, you will then have to begin the true war, the Crimean campaign. There are Russian forces, strong enough now, and which will be stronger still in a short while, on the right, at the two extremities of the Tchernaya; Russian forces on the Belbek, Russian forces in the proximity of Eupatoria; Russian forces, under WRANGEL, MONTRESOR, BELLEGARDE, in the interior. Between these and through the steppes which from Simpheropol up to the Isthmus spread over all the Crimea, you will have to fight your way to Perekop. On the steppes, no trees, no shrubs; against the intense heat and the intense cold an invading army is defenceless; no resting shelter—the Crimea is more than thinly inhabited; ten thousand English square miles and tenanted by some 200,000 inhabitants, and the few scattered villages of the interior, will be burnt by the Russians.

Water is there very scarce and saturated with salt. The Winter sweeps the desolate land with overwhelming snow storms; the warm season softens through the melting of the snows the ground to such an extent, that the artillery will sink through it. No road tracks—the bridges on the ravines not strong, and easily destroyed. These difficulties you will say must work against the Russians too; yes, only the Russians are at home, they are used to them; you are not; you must conquer, they have only to defend; every step in advance will leave you further from your basis of operations, from your supplies; every step backwards brings them nearer to their own.

At the end of the Crimean steppes, lies your objective point, Perekop. The Russians have been all this while fortifying it. Then should you conquer it and Russia not yield, three hundred miles of new steppes * * * * * *

One would say that the man who first planned the Crimean expedition wanted to solve this problem: *how to sink, in an apparently plausible enterprise,* the best blood of England, and make her defenceless for a time of need.

Such are your prospects. How many thousands of men, how many millions of pounds are you disposed to engulph in their possible, not probable realization?

People who are wanting deliberately to blind themselves and England, will talk to you of a probable operation through the Liman of the Dnieper against Kherson, and the naval arsenal of the Crimea, Nicolaieff. They forget Otchakow and Kilbourn, placed opposite each other at two and a half miles distance, and forbidding the entrance of the Lagoon; they forget that every place on the shores must have been by this time fortified by the Russians; they forget that Nicolaieff is now the point where a reserve army of some thirty thousand Russians is formed. They will suggest an attack upon Akerman; and Ovidiopolis on the Dniester; they forget that there you would be faced by the Russians, and threatened on your flank by the Austrian army.

Can you trust the Austrian army? They will hint at a bold attempt against Perekop. How—by sea? On the Azoff Sea it is protected by the Shivagh; on the Black Sea your men-of-war cannot cast anchor except at [illegible] distance of [illegible] miles. By land? [illegible] *quer the campaign* I spoke of some lines back. Unless you want to find yourselves prisoners between the forces coming from the interior of Russia and those manoeuvring in the interior of the Crimea you must destroy Wrangel and Bellegarde. With what forces? You have now, after all usual deductions made—and Turks and Piedmontese included—150,000 active men in the Crimea; probably less, certainly not more. Some 40,000 almost without cavalry, are at Eupatoria. How many of the rest will you leave to push on the siege? How many to guard Kamiesch and Balaklava?

No! Unless you raise the siege; unless you apply your energies to the only vulnerable point of Russia—Poland; unless you radically change the policy ruling the war, you can do nothing but systematically and periodically perish in fruitless attempts before Sebastopol. Russia is there now too strong for you.

Will your Government *ever spontaneously adopt* a change of policy? Never. The men who had not one word to say in the name of England's honor when the Czar in 1848-9 invaded the Principalities and crushed Hungary, because his object was then to crush liberty and national movements—the men who plotted with LOUIS NAPOLEON for restoring the Pope "under an improved form of government" at Rome—the men who can, during sixteen months, exhaust every form of servile complacency towards such a power as Austria, and, scorned, do not dare a threatening word—can ally themselves with despotic usurpers—they will never say to a nation, Rise!

Their policy lies between the dispatch of the 23d of March, 1853, in which Lord CLARENDON declares that Her Majesty's Government is anxious to avert the risk of any advantage being given to the European revolutionists, and the speeches of Lord PALMERSTON, branding the liberty of Poland as a dream, the future rising of Hungary as an untoward lamentable event. They may break their pledge with Sicily; they will never break that which binds them to continental absolutism. But *that you, English citizens,* who worship freedom and revere morality—you who have no pledge *except to England's honor* and safety—you who, all to a man, bowed your hats at Poland's glorious rising, and proclaimed its overthrow a crime—you, whose brothers and sons are dying, the victims of a wrong policy, in the Crimea, while in Podolia and Lithuania they could conquer—you, the free and able, by a single resolute act of will, by a sudden, energetic, collective manifestation to compel, can sit quietly witnessing the slow, useless work of destruction, and trust your fates to men who, thanks to their policy and to Austria, are besieging, after nine months of operations, an outer work, is more than I can explain to myself or others. Every man who has a son, a brother, or a friend in the East, ought to walk with a map of the Crimea on his breast, and a flag with the name of Poland inscribed, from place to place, from park to park, from cottage to cottage, and preach and explain, until hundreds of thousands should peacefully but sternly signify their will. Change of policy. Down with Austria. Let Poland's *rising be* helped. And then you ought to kneel and thank God most humbly for having placed the easy accomplishment of a great act of justice on the very path which leads to English safety and success.

But Austria! Prussia! Leave Prussia to her own people; Austria to Hungary and to ourselves. As sure as Austria will never fire a single gun for you against Russia, not a single Austrian gun will be fired against you while we live. The question of the nationalities is amounting to a general war. What of that? Will not the nationalities fight their own battles? Only those battles will be yours too. With Poland, Hungary and Italy up, the Czar cannot dream of marching to Constantinople.

Out of the road I point depend upon it there is no decisive victory nor honorable peace possible for you. In a letter which I addressed to the Chairman of the Society of the Friends of Italy, on the 2d of March, I said, "Your policy is absolutely wrong and immoral, therefore you cannot and will not conquer." I maintain my ground. War is for me the greatest of crimes, whenever it is not waged for the benefit of mankind, for the sake of a great truth to enthrone, or of a great lie to entomb.

Yours is not such a war. It shrinks from the proclaiming of a principle. It equally aims at curtailing despotic encroachments from the north, and strengthening despotism in the centre of Europe. It declares that Turkey has a right to independence, while its policy and tactics are calculated so as to prevent any other country from asserting itself independent. I believe in God, and in a providential scheme; and consequently I do not believe in triumph crowning a war grounded on expediency, temporary self-interest, and antagonism to European rights and liberty.

Czarism is a principle—the principle of unbounded authority; it is only a principle—that of universal liberty—that can conquer it.

Yours faithfully, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Latest Intelligence of the Progress of the War.

From the London Times, 30th.

The last Russian reports of the naval hostilities in the Sea of Azoff are rather more complete than the accounts which have been published officially in this country. Dispatches had, indeed, reached the Admiralty from Sir E. LYONS and Lieutenant HEWETT, commanding Her Majesty's ship *Beagle*, from which it appears that on the 3d of July the large flats and hawsers of the flying bridge connecting the Arabat Spit with the mainland across the Strait of Genitchi were destroyed. This operation was performed with great spirit, for the Russians had lined the beach with riflemen, and our boats were riddled with balls at a distance of from 60 to 80 yards. The principal part in the achievement was performed by STEPHEN TREWAVAS, an able bodied seaman of the *Agamemnon*, and, by his name, a stout Cornishman, who cut the hawsers and set the floating bridge adrift. The road across the ferry from Genitchi to Arabat is therefore interrupted, and we are not without hopes that the launches of the ships may still be able to force the Strait and enter the Putrid Sea. The Russians themselves appear to contemplate this contingency, for Prince LABANOFF, who commands on that part of the coast, reports that the Tchongar-bridge has been protected by new fortifications—a precaution the enemy would hardly have taken if they had not been aware that the bridge can be approached by water. This Tchongar-bridge and the military road passing over it, to which we first called public attention some months ago, are accurately laid down in the map annexed to Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR'S book on the Crimea and the Sea of Azoff; and the point at which the road is carried for about four hundred yards on piles across the lagune does not appear to be more than twenty miles west of the Strait of Genitchi. From their first invasion of the Crimea the Russians have used these lines of communication. In 1737 Gen. LASCY halted his army at Genitchi, threw a bridge over the Strait, and marched along the Tongue or Spit of Arabat. In this critical position he learned that the Tartars were prepared to dispute his passage at the southern extremity, where a small body of men might successfully oppose an army. With great presence of mind he cut through the tongue of land on the one hand, to cover himself from attack, and on the other he caused a sort of raft or floating bridge to be constructed between this Tongue of Arabat and the main land, across which the troops passed, while the horses of the army swam or forded the lagune. The Khan of Crim Tartary continued to await the approach of the Russian army at the lines of Or-Kapi or Perekop; but LASCY again deceived his antagonist, for having entered the Peninsula in this singular manner from the Spit of Arabat, he evacuated the country again by the Promontory of Tchorgoun, showing that even one hundred and twenty years ago military operations in the Crimea could be conducted by two lines of march independent of the Isthmus of Perekop. The history of these early campaigns is by no means uninstructive, for it is certain that with means of transport far inferior to those now possessed by the Allied armies, the Russian generals succeeded in entering the Crimea on several different points, and confounded the enemy by the rapidity of their unforeseen attacks.

We now revert, however, to the recent operations, which have been imperfectly described in the published dispatches of the British Government. It is stated in the Russian accounts that on the 27th of June nine steamers of war appeared before Genitchi, and opened fire partly on the town and partly on the roads along the coast, where a convoy of salt was stopped and destroyed. The fire was continued for some *days*; but it is stated, oddly enough, that on the 29th of June vessels detached from the squadron set fire to all *the farms within 30 versts*. We are at a loss to conceive how these vessels could interfere with the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants except in the immediate vicinity of the shore, and the report appears to be a loose and unmeaning one. On the 3d of July it is correctly stated that two boats came within about 60 yards of the shore; but the Russian commander has omitted to add that they succeeded in performing the daring exploit of cutting the floating bridge adrift under fire, and that, instead of losing "three rowers and the man at the helm," this feat fortunately cost our brave fellows only two slight contusions.

The immediate effect of these operations seems to have been to draw the attention of the Russians to this point on the coast, and we are informed that, "from arrangements made by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the detachment of Genitchi was reinforced by fresh troops, and the number of Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff placed with their boats at the disposal of Prince LABANOFF was increased." We remark this passage, because it is the first time, as far as we know, that any allusion has been made in the Russian dispatches to these Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff. These Cossacks are a branch of one of the clans of *Zaporogue* Cossacks, who maintained their independence against the Czars of Russia until the last century, and were eventually destroyed by CATHERINE II., who transported a *portion of them to the frontiers of Circassia* and the Sea of Azoff. They are organized under their Hetman, not as irregular cavalry, but as a portion of the naval forces of Southern Russia. They pass for the best mariners of those seas, and they furnish about thirty well-armed gun-boats to the Imperial fleet, which were employed until last year in maintaining the blockade of the Circassian coast. When the allied squadrons forced the Straits of Yenikale and swept across the Sea of Azoff we heard nothing of the maritime Cossacks to whom the navigation and defence of these waters is specially intrusted. It seems, however, that this flotilla was in some place where it escaped the observation of our cruisers, and where its services still remain at the disposal of Prince LABANOFF at Genitchi. We therefore are led to conclude, that if these facts are at all correct, these gunboats of the Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff must have retreated to the Siwash or Putrid Sea, where it was known that a considerable quantity of shipping took refuge when pursued by Capt. LYONS. *If this be the fact, it* serves to show that there must at least be water within the Strait of Genit*chi to float some of our* launches and gunboats, and the preparations for the defence of the Tchongar-*bridge prove that the* enemy anticipated an attack in that quarter. This hostile demonstration was, however, not persevered in at the time it was made, which is now full four weeks ago, and more recent accounts from the fleet lead us to believe that the Admirals had collected the whole body of vessels of light draught in Kamiesch Bay, where it was thought that a *coup de main* would speedily be attempted in another direction.

Whatever may be the causes that retard the progress of the siege of Sebastopol by land, and cause the allied Commanders to postpone those field operations which are considered by all those military authorities who have investigated the subject, both abroad and at home, to be indispensable preliminaries to the reduction of the place, none of these reasons can affect the movements of the navy. It is obvious that the Admirals possess all the advantages which the undisputed possession of Sebastopol itself has heretofore secured to the naval power of Russia. *They have a fleet, an army, and an arsenal at their* disposal in so central a position that they can strike the enemy within a few hours on any point of the vast semicircle which extends from the mouth of the Danube to the mouth of the Don, and the terror inspired by these sudden incursions would be greatly increased by the rapidity with which they might be made to succeed each other in different places. Indeed, large armies would be required to garrison and defend so vast an extent of coast. The experiment tried in the Sea of Azoff was completely successful, but it has scarcely been followed up, and, with forces capable of achieving any exploits at sea, it is incredible how little has as yet been undertaken. We sincerely hope that the time of these intermittent operations is nearly at an end.

One scheme of a novel and peculiar character is mentioned in some of the last letters from the camp, which partakes of the character of a naval operation. The French have now carried forward the White Works on the extreme right until they reach the shore of the inner harbor of Sebastopol at Careening Bay. It has been suggested that, under cover of the French batteries, it may be practicable to construct and launch rafts carrying heavy guns, after the fashion of the *Lady Nancy*, which did good service in the bombardment of Taganrog, and that a small flotilla of this description may act with effect against the Russian steamers and some part of the defences. The expedient reminds one of the celebrated, but almost incredible, operation of MAHOMET II., when he brought his fireships and galleys at the siege of Constantinople into the rear of the Golden Horn; but in the present instance, since the Allies are in possession of part of the coast of the harbor, and will probably ere long completely occupy the Careening Bay, it is by no means impossible that some portion of our naval resources may be employed above the town.

The Liquor Traffic in London—Report of the Beer Act Committee.

From the London Times, July 30.

The Committee charged with the duty of inquiring into the operation of the Beer Act of last session, have agreed to report in favor of such an amendment of the act as will admit of the opening of licensed houses from 1 to 3 o'clock, and from 5 to 11 o'clock in the afternoons of Sundays and the other days named in the act, and they also recommend the omission of the words "*bona fide*," by which the genuine quality of a traveler was intended to be defined. These conclusions we think entirely warranted, both by the evidence produced and the arguments suggested by the case itself.

The restrictions of the act in question arose probably from a double motive—from a wish to promote Sabbath observance on the one side, and from a desire to restrain drunkenness on the other. Of these motives the latter may be assumed to have been the more powerful, and indeed it is obvious that the Sabbatical law could only be consistently enforced by the adoption of restrictions even more rigorous than those which have occasioned such complaint. The main object, no doubt, was the suppression of drunkenness, and two points were therefore suggested for consideration,—first, whether drunkenness had been suppressed to any material extent, and, next, whether this result had been obtained at a cost too great to be fair or desirable. It is rather remarkable that even on the former of these heads the evidence given as to the operation of the act was by no means uniform. It was not thought by all the witnesses that intemperance had been diminished, nor did even those who believed in its diminution attribute the consequences always or exclusively to the restraints imposed by the act. Mr. ELLIOTT, the Police Magistrate of Lambeth, was distinctly of opinion that Sunday drunkenness had diminished, but "was not prepared to attribute it to the new act solely." Mr. BROUGHTON, the Marylebone magistrate, said "they had had some very heavy Mondays at his court since the passing of the act, and certainly some very heavy Tuesdays, much greater than before the passing of the measure." Mr. COMBE, the Southwark magistrate, "had watched the operation of the act, and thought that there had been less drunkenness on the Sunday, *but more on other days*." Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, the City Police Commissioner, gave some striking and comprehensive evidence, founded on "actual returns." "The number of persons," he said, "who had been charged with drunkenness during the 10 or 11 months since the act had been in operation was 2,617 in the city of London; and the number of cases of the same kind for a similar period of the previous year before the passing of the act was 2,609; making, in point of fact, only a difference of eight since the passing of the act." With still greater point he deposed that "the cases of drunkenness on Sundays before the passing of the act were 317 for 11 months, and for 11 months subsequently 334. On Monday, before the passing of the act, 418, and after the act 486. On the Saturdays before the act passed 538, and after the act 606."

Such testimony as we have quoted would certainly tend to show either that Sunday drunkenness had not much decreased, or that the diminution was counterbalanced by increased drunkenness *on other days. We admit, however, that there* must be strong *à priori* ground for concluding that *intemperance was diminished at the particular* periods when the means of obtaining drink were taken away; *but we now ask the reader to consider* at what expense this result was secured. In order to prevent one man in 100 abusing the use of liquor, 99 have been prevented from getting any refreshment at times when it would have been most serviceable. Very likely drunkenness has been diminished *pro tanto*, but what of that? If no persons were allowed to get into a boat, or to bathe, there would, no doubt, be fewer deaths from drowning; if no fruit were allowed to be consumed, there might be fewer bowel complaints; or, to carry the argument to its extreme point, if all food were forbidden, there would be an end of the adulteration question; but would not the cost overbalance the gain? Is it just or reasonable to say that no person shall have access to a public-house, in order that one or two persons may be *prevented from abusing the opportunity?* When a most respected Alderman of the city of London gave it as his opinion that "the greater the restriction upon public-houses, the more would be the diminution of drunkenness," *he was, no doubt,* correct in his deductions. The greater the restrictions upon butchers' shops, the less would be the consumption of meat—an article of diet which vegetarians condemn as roundly as the teetotalers do drink. But is the use of a thing to be proscribed for the sake of preventing its abuse?

We confess we have very great doubts as to the general applicability of coercive or restrictive legislation to questions like these. About the expediency of repressing intemperance there cannot be two opinions; but when Mr. D. W. HARVEY expressed his conviction that "no kind of legal restraint would stop drunkenness—it must be by moral restraint," we think he spoke with great reason. Except under the absolutism of a Maine Liquor Law, it is pretty certain that a man who chooses to get drunk will do so—on Monday, if not on Sunday; in an unlicensed house, if not in a licensed house. And this, we take it, is the explanation of the evidence, which, notwithstanding the probability that Sunday drinking had diminished, showed the aggregate of drunkenness at pretty much the same height as before. If the result, however, is thus unsubstantial, the grievance is by no means so. For the sake of producing this diminution, or, as we should perhaps say, this displacement of intemperance, a large section of the community has been deprived of the common and harmless aids of recreation during the brief periods when it is within their reach. It is idle to talk of a "public house," as necessarily the scene of vice or misdoing. To thousands of persons such houses are the only houses ever known, in so far as the word involves the idea of comfort, convenience, or pleasure. It is here that restrictive enactments operate so unfortunately in producing invidious distinctions between the rich and the poor. It may be true that no such distinctions are intended, but they are created, nevertheless, for the law which shuts out a poor man from his best or his only place of accommodation is attended with little or no inconvenience to those who require no such aid.

We do not attempt to question the countless evils of intemperance, or the advantage of endeavoring to suppress so productive a source of crime; but surely this is not an age when we need resort to so rude or violent a method of proceeding as to prohibit use in order to check abuse. We have many agencies in operation which were denied to former ages. We have more schools, more churches, more education, and a greater diffusion of religious feeling. Cannot we avail ourselves of these means of moral suasion? Mr. BROUGHTON gave it as his opinion that the establishment of such institutions as baths and model dwellings was of far greater importance than legislating for public houses, and that drunkenness could be much better met in this way, while Mr. WAKLEY said that if the rational amusements of the public were extended drunkenness would soon diminish.

We see no reason to contest the general soundness of these views. There was a time, within living men's memory, when intemperance was as common among the upper as among the lower classes of society. What has driven it out? Not *restrictions upon the wine trade, or upon clubs,* or upon any other such things, but the gradual improvement of feeling under better social influences. Why, then, should not similar influences be employed in the case of the working classes also, in place of measures which are disapproved by many of the most experienced authorities, which appear to produce but a doubtful balance of good, and which manifestly create serious inconvenience and discontent?

Russian Matters.

Considerable damage has been done in St. Petersburg by violent storms of thunder and lightning; in addition to a number of persons killed or injured many houses have been damaged; outside of the Schlusselburger-gate six hay and straw magazines, containing 150,000 poods, and two magazines, with 14,000 kuli of flour, have been burnt down. On the 16th inst. the warehouses of the merchant PALKIN, in the third quarter of the Moscow division of the town, took fire, which soon spread to his lofty sugarbaking house; the building, as well as many others near it, was standing idle for want of raw sugar to work.

A letter from Odessa, in the Hamburg *Börsenhalle*, mentions that a commercial report from Rostoff, of July 4, stated that ever since the entrance of the Allies into the Sea of Azoff, all export trade from that place had entirely ceased. The accounts from the Crimea speak of the great losses of the Russian troops from disease, heat, want of provisions, and particularly want of room in the hospitals of Simpheropol, Bakshiserai, Perekop, Theodosia, &c. The want of surgeons and dressers is very sensibly felt in the Crimea, although every available member of the profession had been forwarded thither from Odessa. According to official reports, 500 men, severely wounded, arrived at Simpheropol on the 15th inst., but could not be accommodated. An arrival of sick and wounded at Nicholaieff, the tenth that has been dispatched thither, also could not be accommodated. On the way from Sebastopol thither 25 per cent. had died of cholera and hemorrhage; many had been obliged to be left in Perekop and Kachowka. Two large parties of wounded had been sent off from Sebastopol, simply because they could not be kept any longer in the fortress.

ITALY.

TURIN, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

The latest intelligence from the Austrian-Italian States is anything but satisfactory to the friends of peace and order.

The *Courrier Italiano*, which is said to be written under the inspiration of Baron BACH, the Minister of the Interior at Vienna, in announcing to its readers the increase of the army of Italy by 40,000 men, says:

"Marshal RADETZKY demands 40,000 men from his Government to reinforce the army of Italy, but, although the Mazzinians, in fact, show great activity, *the Liberal and National party is still more dangerous for Austria than the party purely revolutionary.*"

From this it may be concluded that the Vienna Government is quite aware of how many friends it possesses in the Italian peninsula, and it was perhaps with a view to conciliate some of these hostile feelings that the following notice appeared in the Verona *Gazette* of the 20th inst.:

VIENNA, Friday, July 20, 1855.

According to the Austrian correspondence, the Central Congregations will be convoked in the Lombardo-Veneto kingdom.

If this step be really intended as a measure of conciliation it comes rather late after six years of unparalleled tyranny; and, indeed, it is in itself such a caricature on elective government that no one is likely to be deceived by it. But what is most ominous of ill in this semi-official announcement is that on the 18th of March, 1848, a notice of very similar import was published at Milan, and it is well known that it is the "traditional policy" of Austria, as it is called, only to make concessions to Liberalism when emergency presses, and then, if possible, to do it in such a manner that it may be readily undone when the storm is passed.

The Genoa *Corriere Mercantile* of the 24th, announces that the authorities had on that day taken forced possession of the female convents, and concluded the inventories of their property, and that on the next day they were to expropriate the monks. They everywhere experienced resistance, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could procure witnesses to sign the inventories. In several localities no inhabitant could be prevailed upon to affix his signature to the documents.

According to the *Roman Journal* of the 20th inst., the grain crop has been abundant, not only in the Campagna de Roma, but also in the different provinces of the State.

POLAND.

The *Daily News* says, General Count ZAMOYSKI has arrived in London by special invitation from the Government. He comes direct from the East; and it is evident he can only have been invited to England with a view to enable Ministers to arrive at some final decision on the Polish question.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 23d inst.

The day before, a Queen's messenger was dispatched to Rome with the memorandum adopted at the last Cabinet Council, for M. PACHECO. The conduct of the Spanish Government and its rupture with the Holy See, was not to be published for some days.

General O'DONNELL had assumed the command of the 3d battalion of the National Militia, and pronounced on the occasion a speech, which was greatly applauded by the *corps*. The theme chosen by the General was Liberty and the Throne of ISABEL II.

The official *Gazette* announces that the Government would receive on the 30th of August next tenders for the construction of electric telegraph lines all over Spain.

The Queen had ordered the Civil Governor of Madrid to distribute at her expense 500 pieces of *linen among the charitable establishments* of the capital.

Order had been completely restored at Badajos, and the National Guards who joined the rioters had been disarmed.

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 22d inst., states that the health of the King is rapidly improving. His Majesty every day feeling less the effects of his late fall. The King has given his sanction to a proposition of the Minister of Marine for abandoning the fortress of Christiansø, a small island near Bornholm, and striking it out of the list of fortified places, in consequence of the expense entailed on the Government for keeping it in repair and maintaining a garrison there. The port, the pilot station and the lighthouse, and a very small force only will be kept up.

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague of the 24th inst., states that the King returned on the previous day to Loo. The Queen left Holland on the 24th for the Rhine, where *she is to meet her father*, the King of Wurtemberg. She will afterwards go to Stutgardt and to Ischl. Duke EDWARD, of Saxe Weimar, Lieutenant Colonel in the English service, has arrived at the Hague, from Sebastopol, and will remain some days with his august father, Duke BERNARD, of Saxe Weimar.

Overland Mail.

TRIESTE, Monday.—The steamer *Calcutta* arrived here this morning at 8.15, and in 123½ hours from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—The India and China mails leave Alexandria to-day, with advices from Calcutta of the 18th of June, Bombay, 27th, Shanghai, 4th, Canton, 8th, and Hong Kong, the 10th of June. Exchange at Shanghai 6 6; at Canton 4 10.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

SATURDAY, July 28.—The market to-day closed very quietly and heavily; prices of all kinds low to the buyer. American at [illegible] maintained their value, but at 6d.@6⅛d. there was more pressure to sell. Sales 5,000 bales, all to the trade.

MONDAY, July 30.—To-day there was more doing in Cotton, with a good attendance and a better feeling in the market, but prices unchanged. [Owing to the advices from New-York, per *America*, of "higher prices, rather too much rain for the growing crop and slightly increased receipts."] To-day's sales were 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Since Friday we have very little change to note in our market for Breadstuffs, and the continued fine weather for the crops has the effect of keeping the trade for WHEAT and FLOUR very dull.

There is a small demand for INDIAN CORN, but only retail sales can be effected; to-day we would quote the value of Mixed, 37s. 6d.@38s., and of Yellow, 38s. 6d.@39s.

Prices are much regulated by the time when delivery can be made, and what could be at once got at has been sold at 38s. for mixed, and 39s. for yellow; the market is bare of white, and our nominal quotation is 44s.

BEEF and PORK without alteration.

LARD has improved 1s. ℔ cwt.—58s. being paid for prime quality.

Twelve thousand bales COTTON sold since Friday. Prices unaltered.—*Richardson, Spence & Co.*

Liverpool Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, July 30.

The transactions in COTTON on Saturday were limited to 4,000 bales, chiefly to the trade, but to-day (Monday) there has been a good attendance, and 8,000 bales have found buyers, including 3,000 on speculation and for export, at previous prices.

SUGAR continues in steady inquiry, particularly for refining descriptions. Nothing in COFFEE. TEA—Sales trifling, unaltered. 700 bags middling white Bengal RICE realized 14s. 3d., and to arrive, 14s. 10½d.; no Carolina reported.—*Waterhouse & Son's Daily Circular.*

Melancholy Accident.

From the Watkins Republican.

On Tuesday morning last, at about 9 o'clock, an accident occurred at the Glen near this village, which cast a gloom over the entire community. The circumstances were as follows:

Mr. CHARLES SMITH, of Manlius, Onondaga County, in company with his wife, stopped at the Jefferson House in this village, on Monday afternoon, and took lodgings. Towards evening they walked out for the purpose of visiting the Glen, but found upon entering the gorge that it was too dark to admit of a thorough exploration with safety, and therefore returned.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. SMITH, having settled his bill, and prepared to proceed on his journey, drove up to the mill, where he left his horse and wagon, and in company with his wife proceeded up the Glen. Stopping at every angle and inspecting every precipice and projection, and taking occasional notes, they at length reached the "upper stairs." These stairs are situated at the upper extremity of the Glen, and rise to the top of the dam, being something over twenty feet in height. From the top of these stairs Mr. S. contemplated for a few moments the sublime grandeur and wildness of the scene around him, then started to descend; he had only reached the third stair from the top, however, when pausing for a moment to note some newly discovered attraction, he was suddenly startled by his wife slipping a little on the steps, and reaching out his hand to save her, he lost his balance, and fell backwards, head foremost, over the side of the stairs, and struck upon the rocks below, killing him instantly.

Mrs. SMITH seeing her husband fall, forgot her own perilous situation, and rushing down the stairs, she knows not how, was in a moment by the side of her husband. She raised his head, chafed his temples, and with her hand dipped water into his face, but seeing no signs of life she left him there, and attempted to retrace her steps out of the Glen, uttering as she went the most heartrending cries for help.

It so happened that a number of persons had entered the Glen soon after Mr. SMITH, among whom was Rev. Mr. CRAIGHEAD, of Ovid, the young Mr. BEACH, of this village, who, hearing the cries of Mrs. SMITH, hastened forward, and were just in time, with some difficulty, to rescue her from inevitable destruction, to which she was rapidly approaching, having mistook her way in her excitement and haste. Having secured her safety, one of the gentlemen comprising the party returned to the village and gave the alarm, while Mr. CRAIGHEAD and Mr. BEACH went directly to where the unfortunate man had fallen, and remained with the body until help had arrived to convey it to the village. Mrs. SMITH was conveyed to her room in almost as helpless condition as that of her husband, being completely overcome by the appalling circumstances.

Every attention which humanity demanded or sympathy could suggest, was paid to the unfortunate lady and our citizens seemed to vie with each other in their kind offices. A dispatch was immediately forwarded to Dr. SMITH, of Syracuse, brother of the deceased, who, with another brother from New-York, reached here about ten o'clock in the evening. Next morning the party, accompanied to the spot by a number of our citizens, proceeded on their way home.

AGRICULTURAL.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

General Agricultural Intelligence.

Office of the Daily Times, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

During the past week our correspondence dating from the wheat regions has been comparatively limited; farmers have been too busy with harvest implements to take up the pen. We have, however, enough to give us sufficient data to bring forward our estimates a week later. Our exchanges have also been in a measure silent on the subject of "wheat prospects." This silence is a favorable omen, for had there been troublesome rains in any locality, the fact would have been unfailingly chronicled.

The great bulk of the wheat crop is now gathered, and we can begin to estimate its actual condition with more certainty. That the average yield has been above that of ordinary years is now a settled point, which none but the most inveterate croaker or the interested speculator will call in question for a moment. Since the 1st inst., the weather, taken as a whole, has been quite as favorable for gathering grain as in ordinary years. We speak of the country at large, for in some localities there have been severe storms of wind and rain. We find no reason to change the opinion expressed last week, that the sum total of loss from wet weather does not exceed one-tenth—probably not one-twentieth—of the entire crop. We are inclined to place the estimate still lower than this. It should be remembered that in such an estimate we are only to include the actual *loss*. A field of wheat may have been "grown" so much as to depreciate its marketable value ten per cent. or more, and yet not a bushel be actually lost. A bushel of "grown" wheat will not bring as high a price, but it will still go as far towards furnishing food as if gathered in perfect condition. The only real loss of food to the country has been when wheat has actually rotted, or been beaten down so much as to prevent its being gathered. Instances of this kind are very rare.

We are not yet prepared to estimate the probable prices for the coming year. That the present New-York prices are no criterion, a moment's consideration will show. The commencement of the current harvest found the Eastern granaries comparatively drained. The high prices and the uncertainty of the future would have effectually prevented dealers from laying in large stores, even had such stores been accessible at the West.

We have not yet received at this market enough to make a show of stocks on hand; indeed, there has not been enough new flour received to meet the demands for present consumption; and this state of things is likely to continue for two or three weeks longer. With the utmost activity it will take some time yet to get wheat, now just gathered into the barns, worked up into flour, and transported through the ordinary channels to tide water.

Another fact is to be considered. The rains prevented the completion of hay-gathering, and to this the attention of farmers is now turned. This encroaches upon oats, peas, buckwheat, &c., so that prior to wheat-sowing, which will require the whole farm force, there is not the usual leisure for threshing and carrying wheat to market. This circumstance alone will tend to keep back at least one-half of the amount of wheat that could otherwise be sent to market prior to the close of navigation. The general high prices of all kinds of farm produce—grain, grass, beef, mutton, &c.—for a year past has rendered the mass of farmers comparatively independent, and there is not the usual necessity of forcing wheat upon the market. The high prices have also raised expectation so high that the majority are slow to sell at anything below the highest price yet attained. Farmers reason thus: "Wheat *has* been $2 50 a bushel, and it *may* be again; I will run my risk rather than take less." The tendency of all these circumstances is to keep back from the market the great bulk of surplus wheat in the country. Unless the true state of the case be known, the result will be that everybody will keep their grain at home til Spring, comparatively high prices will prevail, and these will be the means of stimulating higher hopes; so that next Spring, when a majority *must* sell, there will be such a rush upon the market that flour and grain will sink far below the level it would have maintained throughout the year had the supply been regular. We shall not be surprised if the close of navigation finds three-fourths of the surplus grain locked up in Western barns and granaries. Should this be the case, the next Winter will be one of high prices in the Eastern markets, the abundant corn crop will enter largely into consumption, and next Spring there will be a large surplus of wheat and flour on hand.

There is, however, a possibility that the maturity of an immense corn crop, together with a general certainty of the really large yield of wheat, will commence to operate after a few weeks at most, and that we shall witness a large supply and a material decline in flour for some weeks before the close of navigation. It is, then, a matter of grave consideration with farmers, whether it may not be their true policy to secure the present market price for as much of their grain as it is possible for them to get into the market while the current prices continue. We will not take the responsibility of advising them as to their best course, but we have given above some of the indications which look strongly in that direction.

The question is not whether the wheat crop, large as it is, would not, if brought into the market regularly, command a remunerative price. The probable European demand, the complete exhaustion of old wheat throughout the county, and the abundance of money, would secure this; but a small supply and high prices for a season, to be followed by an over supply and *very low prices*, is what is most to be feared. Such a state of things will benefit no one but the speculators; the consumers will be compelled to pay a high price for a season, which will be counterbalanced by the succeeding low price, while the wheat producer will be the real sufferer.

The Corn Crop.

We are quite sure, that in no time for many years past, has there been such an array of favorable reports of the corn crop on the middle day of August, as we now have. Correspondents from all parts of the country are in ecstasies over the prospect of full cribs, fat beeves and porkers. At the South, this crop is now safe from any casualty. The uncertainty of the cotton crop has within a year or two past turned the attention of the growers of that plant to the cultivation of corn. A single planter of our acquaintance in South Carolina, who has not till this year, raised much more than corn enough for his own use, informs us in a private note, that this year he dropped a part of his cotton crop, and planted corn, and that he will have from 30,000 to 50,000 bushels. He is not enough used to this crop to estimate the ungathered product. He further says, that very many of his neighbors and acquaintances have pursued the same course. From other parts of the South we hear similar accounts. In the middle regions corn will soon be past danger, and the yield will be unprecedented. Further North, we have very favorable reports generally, though there is a considerable sprinkling of accounts of "lateness" or "backwardness." Eye witnesses tell us that through Northern Indiana and Ohio there is a section nearly a hundred miles wide, and extending nearly across those States, in which there will not be an average crop. From portions of New-York and New-England we have like reports, though most of them conclude with: "It is now coming forward rapidly." Upon the whole, however, there is a fair prospect of a yield of corn far greater than has ever been grown in this country.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Reported expressly for the New-York Daily Times by careful and experienced Reporters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-street, and at Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on Wednesday of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,512, against 3,085 for the preceding week—being an increase of 427.

The prices to-day average perhaps a trifle over than on the last market day.

At the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street, we quote—First quality, 10c.@11c.; a few extras 11c.@11½c.; medium quality, 9c.@10c.; poor quality, 7½c.@8c. A lot of scallwags scarcely equaled 6c. The general selling price is from 9½c.@10½c. Average of all sales about 10c.

In making up the average sales at 10c., we leave out of the estimate two lots of animals—not beeves—which should have been scouted from the grounds. They sold for what they would bring, and could not be reckoned as beeves.

BROWNING, Sixth-street, reports sales for the week at 6½c.@9½c.; average about 8c. New-York and Ohio sends most; a few from Illinois and Wisconsin. The market has been lively.

CHAMBERLIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves at 8c.@10½c., with Beef Cattle in good demand.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves for the week at 7c.@9c.—Cattle generally of better quality than heretofore.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	1,964	At Chamberlin's	493
At Browning's	643	At O'Brien's	412
Total			3,512

Of these at ALLERTON'S, Ohio furnishes 790; Illinois, 367; Kentucky, 300; New-York, 283, and Indiana, 190.

1,063 came by the Erie Railroad, 302 by the Hudson River Railroad, 246 by the Hudson River Boats, and 90 by the Harlem Railroad.

REMARKS AND NOTES OF SALES.

With weather cool and pleasant and buyers hungry, the market has been quite active to-day, a decided change from the dull bantering sales of last week. The sellers appeared to have their own way, a consciousness of which was visible in the quick, sharp "No" to an offer not up to their figures. We saw *few* buyers called back for a rediscussion of the merits of a *spotted* animal.

Butchers bought "short" last week, and the comparatively cool weather created an unexpected demand which they could not meet. Several went over to Bergen and procured a temporary or *full* supply. We hear of sales of 600 to 700 beeves at that point during the week, and an effort is being made to draw the retail trade over there.

Those familiar with the names of the brokers will perceive from the table below that most of the *owners* are well known brokers. Our notes will give further information on this point. The short of it is, the cattle were bought up, many of them at Buffalo and Albany, and by a general but pretty well disguised agreement among the brokers, there was not a decent beef animal to be had in market for less than 9½ to 10 cents a pound. There were sales of *animals* as low as 6c., 7c., 8c. and 9c., but not of *beef*.

The butchers submitted with as good grace as possible, and concluded to raise their retail price to-morrow. They are excusable if they do, for they had to pay a good advance to-day. This is a trick, however, that cannot be repeated very often, and let not farmers in the country expect to receive 10c.@11c. for their common cattle next week.

The quality of the animals to-day is *full medium*,—if we threw out two or three yards,—those from New-York State, of course. There is some hope of improvement in the stock of this State, for two or three benevolent drovers are preparing room for the better animals by traveling through the country, and gathering up all the old raw-boned, worthless old cows, broken down oxen, useless bulls, deformed calves, etc., and bringing them here to barter away to a certain class of population not necessary to describe. We would honor these public spirited drovers with a double-cap name in the TIMES, had they not informed us that such stock paid the best profit. They could buy these "crow-baits" in the country from $10 to $20, and sell them here for $30 to $40. There are a class of butchers who never have a capital of above $40, and like certain Connecticut School Committees about to employ a teacher, they are not so particular as to the *quality* of the animal if so be that his cost is not above the money in the treasury.

Several bringing cattle from points west and south of Cincinnati, spoke highly of a new route—viz.: to take them to Sandusky by railway, thence by steamboat to Buffalo, and over the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, or by the Central. The cost and time on this route are given in the notes of sales below.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
72	Ohio	Smith & Gardiner	George Toffey.
59	Ohio	Wm. Bryant	Owner.
119	Ohio	Wm. Belden	C. W. Conger.
66	Ohio	George Toffey	Owner.
98	Ohio	Barnes & Teed	Owners.
55	Ohio	Thomas Larrimer	S. Rennick.
54	Ohio	Thomas Larrimer	C. G Teed.
79	Ohio	T. Wheeler	Owner.
90	Ohio	C. M. Baker	J. A. Merritt.
80	Ohio	Sherman & Wheeler	Owners.
62	Ohio	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
73	Ohio	J. M. Baker	J. H. Williams.
63	Illinois	G. W. Reid	Barney Bartram.
104	Illinois	D. L. Belden	Owner.
94	Illinois	Grabel & Cochran	Simon Ullery.
91	Kentucky	Ford & Donaldson	Wm. Belden.
67	Kentucky	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
80	Indiana	Jacob Messer	T. White & Son.
120	Indiana	John Comstock	Mead & Holcomb.
40	New-York	R. D. Welling	Owner.
27	New-York	J. A. Merritt	Owner.
76	New-York	Wm. Bleany	Owner.
28	New-York	J. Davis	Owner.
23	New-York	Stephen Wheeler	Owner.
39	New-York	H. Wilbur	Bowen, Fogle & Co.
36	New-York	Wheaton & Purchase	Owner.

The lot of 72, selling by GEORGE TOFFEY for SMITH & GARDNER, were fed by WELLS & CARTER, Union County, Ohio; medium cattle, weighing 500 to 750 lbs., average 600 lbs. Seven of these were sold to AMOS OSWELL, of Brooklyn, at $60 each, estimated at 11c. General selling price of the lot 9c.@11c.—average 10c.

WM. BRYANT sold on his account a drove of 9 Steers and 14 Cows. These were "gathered up" in Ross County, Ohio, put on cars at Columbus, and reached this City by Erie Railroad in 3½ days, exclusive of stoppages, at a car cost of $7 each—$8 covered all expenses. These were in pretty good flesh, having been well grained; weight very uneven—400 to 900 lbs., averaging 600 lbs. We saw none sold at less than 10c.@10½c., which was a pretty high figure for this class of animals.

A very even lot came from Macon County, Ill., where they were fed by E. JONES. They were put on cars at *Lodi*, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 190 miles south of Chicago, brought over the Michigan Central *to Detroit; over the Lake to Buffalo, and thence over the* Erie Railroad; laid over one day at Detroit and one at Buffalo, and reached New-York in 10 days from time of starting, at an expense for cars of $9 ꝑ head. They were good beeves, in fine flesh, weighing about 725 lbs., and selling for 10½c.@11c. There were 187 animals in this drove, but 105 of them were sold at Bergen for $70 50 each, the estimated weight being a trifle over 700 lbs. The 85 in market to-day were sold by BARNEY BARTRAM for G. W. REID.

C. W. CONGER sold, for WM. BELDEN, 119 Ohio Cattle, weighing from 475 to 800 lbs., average 685 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10½c., some estimated at 11c.—average sales full 10c.

D. L. BELDEN bought 104 Illinois Cattle of GEORGE REID, at Buffalo, which he was selling to-day at 10c.@11c.

WM. BELDEN was selling for FORD & DONALDSON a very superior lot of 91 Durham grades, fed by HENRY T. BUCKNER, of Bourbon County, Ky. A number of these, estimated to weigh nearly 900 lbs., were sold for $100 each. Average weight of the lot, 800 lbs., and selling for 10½c.@11c. ISAAC VALENTINE, of Fulton Market, purchased 16 of this lot for $1,440. It is a [illegible] Bourbon County, Ky., may always be set down for superior cattle; they have very good frames, they [illegible]. It [illegible] trip to bring cattle from that county to our market. This lot was driven 70 miles to Cincinnati, taken on cars to Sandusky, thence by Lake and Erie Railroad; whole expense from home to New-York, a little less than $18 ꝑ head. This is low fare for heavy cattle, as only sixteen could be put into a car.

T. WHITE & SON sold 80 Indiana cattle for JACOB MORGAN & Co., which they purchased at Clarksville, Ohio, from a drover who brought them from Tippecanoe, Ind. They were put on cars at Clarksville, Ind., and came through at an expense, all told, of $8 25 per head. They were in poor flesh, quite too thin to be taken away from the rich pasture now so plentiful. Uneven—500 to 700 lbs.—selling at 8½c.@10½c.

Mr. MILLSTONE, of Delaware County, Ohio, consigned 66 medium cattle to JAS. GILCHRIST, who sold them to GEO. TOFFEY, at Bergen, for $60 per head; an uneven lot, averaging say 600 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.; some of the best above this figure.

The lot of 120 Indiana cattle, from Wabash County, sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB for JOHN COMSTOCK, were light, thin stock animals, averaging 550 lbs., selling at 7c.@9c., average 8c. They were driven 120 miles to Toledo, thence shipped to Buffalo; on the road sixteen days; whole expense $8 ꝑ head. They should have remained longer in pasture. Mr. COMSTOCK says they lost a good deal of flesh on the way. He has grazed them 10 months, and says he shall bring no more animals to this City, unless he chances to have an extra lot. We think his decision is not far from right.

A lot of 80 cattle fed by SIDNEY & HEISER, of Madison County, Ohio, were sold by GEO. TOFFEY, on his own account. Weight over 600 lbs.; selling 10c.@11c., averaging 10½c. A number of these were purchased by GEO. HALL, of Washington Market, estimated at 11c.

SIMON ULLERY sold for GRABEL & COCHRAN 94 Illinois cattle, weighing all the way from 600 to 900 lbs.; average 750 lbs.; selling at 10c.@10½c.—some at 11c.

R. D. WELLING, owner, sold 40 cattle, "gathered up" in Orange and Chemung Counties, New-York, which varied from 550 to 1,100 lbs.—averaging 750 lbs.; some very good and some medium; selling at 8c.@10½c.—average 10c.; a few cows in this lot selling at 8c.

A "picked up" lot of 28 from Herkimer County, N. Y., were sold by J. DAVIS, owner, and another from the same County, by STEPHEN WHEELER, owner. These lots comprised all sorts, and sold from 7c.@8c. and 7½c.@9c.—not very creditable to the Cheese County.

Dutchess County, N. Y., stock, was well represented in a lot of 36 excellent cattle sold by WHEATON & PURCHASE. They were chiefly from the town of Beekman; weighing 750 to 800 lbs.; averaged 10½c., or more. The glory of Dutchess has not yet departed.

We would be glad to say as much of Steuben County, but cannot till they send a finer lot than the 39 sold by BOWEN, FOGLE & Co., for H. WILBUR. There were, however, some very good animals with two-year olds, old stags, &c. The feeders are certainly wrong in taking these animals from the excellent grass this growing season. They have good frames, which should be filled up when it can be done so well and cheaply the present year. We learn that those in market to-day were not a fair representation of the lot, as 34 of the best were selected out and sold at Bergen. Those in market to-day sold from 7c. to 9c.

CULVER, HURD & Co., owners, sold 67 Kentucky Cattle, Durham grades; running very even—725 lbs., and all selling at 10½c.; very fine animals; in good flesh. They came by Railroad from Cynthia, Ky., to Cincinnati, thence *via* Sandusky, the Lake, to Buffalo; whole expense but $9 a head. This is certainly cheap transportation for cattle of this size. The same firm sold an even lot of Ohio Cattle; 700 lbs.; 10c.@11c.—average full 10½c.

A picked up lot of 28 cows, 6 bulls, &c., &c., we will not describe out of kindness to the seller. They, and some of like sort, are alluded to in our general remarks above.

SHERMAN & WHEELER sold 80 Ohio cattle of good quality, 500 to 750 lbs.; purchased after arrival; selling at 9½c.@11c.—averaging 10½c.@10½c.

Two lots of 55 and 54, from Fayette County, Ohio, were sold for THOS. LARRIMER by S. RENNICK, and C. G. TEED; the first, a medium lot, 400 to 600 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c.; the second, a fair lot, even, 500 to 700 lbs.; selling at 10c.@11c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $20@$30, Good $35@$45, Extra, with calf, $45@$60. Receipts at ALLERTON'S 17; at BROWNING'S 70; at CHAMBERLIN'S 107; at O'BRIEN'S 108.

BROWNING reports Cows doing better and more in the market. Prices ranging from $28 to $53. CHAMBERLIN reports ordinary $25@$30; good $35@$45; extra $50@$60. Good Cows and Calves quick sales, middlings to inferior slow. O'BRIEN reports $25@$30, $35@$40; best $45, and demand not as active.

VEAL CALVES.

VEAL CALVES are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed when delivered to the purchaser. The receipts of the past week have been: at ALLERTON'S, 235; at BROWNING'S, 61; at CHAMBERLIN'S, 291; at O'BRIEN'S, 70.

Mr. ALLERTON reports 4½c.@6½c., and 7c. for very good Calves.

Mr. DAYTON, principal broker at these yards, reports Calves as selling better; a pretty good present supply.

BROWNING reports Veals 5c.@6½c.; a few extras 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 6c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 5c.@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much per head for a particular lot of Sheep or of Lambs, or of the two together.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs the past week have been

At Allerton's	1,285	At Chamberlin's	6,421
At Browning's	7,447		
Total			15,193
Last week	14,861	Increase	332

The Sheep in market to-day at BROWNING'S were generally much superior to those there last week. Three-fourths of them showed the good effects of the abounding rich feed. There are, however, in all the markets too many slabs which should be left in the luxuriant pastures awhile longer; the owners would put money in their purses by doing so. Some sheep have sold for $1 a head this week, and we are yet puzzled to know to what use the buyer will put them to in order to get his money back.

Mr. DAYTON, at Forty-fourth-street, reports stock poorer, and prices lower. Lambs 25c.@50c. less than last week.

BROWNING reports: There were about as many sheep and lambs as last week; the general quality better, especially those from Ohio, which State, with New-York, furnishes most, though every State, West and East, is represented by a few. The prices have declined somewhat since Monday, owing to the heavy arrivals on that day and Tuesday. About 1,100 in the pens this morning. Sheep have sold as low as $1, and Lambs as low as $1 50.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 15.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
246	at $530 75	113	at 226 25
84	at 219 37	450	at 1,123 62
156	at 364 00	196	at 361 00
112	at 350 00	109	at 408 75
94	at 275 00	21	at 63 50
97	at 300 12	48	at 145 00
170	at 336 75	190	at 508 50
167	at 370 75	79	at 207 50
48	at 120 00	42	at 100 50
99	at 320 00	43	at 315 00
Sheep and lambs	2,499 at		$7,795 35
Average per head			$3 14

More poor Sheep and Lambs than good ones; stock rather thin.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
100	at 353 00	104	at 330 25
76	at 238 24	205	at 646 74
95	at 428 00	50	at 191 63
113	at 400 00	50	at 172 50
111	at 359 25	19	at 105 00
61	at 247 50	145	at 425 00
Sheep and Lambs	1,219 at		$4,000 00
Average per head			$3 36

A more decent run of Sheep and Lambs than last week.

The following sales were made by THOS. C. LARKINS, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
100	at 404 50	67	at 273 [illegible]
[illegible]	at 700 00	71	at 287 12
[illegible]	at 403 [illegible]	70	at 265 00
[illegible]	at 275 00		
[illegible]	at 675 37		
[illegible]			at $3,210 87
Average ꝑ head			$3 [illegible]

Fair run of Sheep and Lambs.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by [illegible], Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Dols. Cts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep and Lambs	1,[illegible] at		$[illegible] 71

Average per head $[illegible]. Mostly all lambs; about 100 sheep; [illegible] only middling.

HORSE MARKET.

To-day we visited several sales and exchange stables on Twenty-fourth-street, and found but little doing. There were less than 300 on hand. The sales of the past week amounted to about 70.

DANIEL [illegible], No. 96 Twenty-fourth-street, reports [illegible] on hand. Majority of sales are of work horses, at $120 to $140. These are generally railroad and stage horses, which seldom go above $125@$130.

CHAMBERLIN & Co., No. 77 Twenty-fourth-street, report 50 on hand; sales of week 37, principally work horses at $100@$200, generally at $125@$150. Good demand for all kinds, especially for work horses.

NELSON [illegible], National Stables, No. 30 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 65 on hand; sales small. Demand good for the season, especially for work horses. Supply short. Good matched pairs are called for, but none in market.

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ꝑ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DONNAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

There is a good demand for Swine. ALLERTON received 739 the past week—399 by Erie Railroad, 140 by Hudson River Railroad, 200 by Hudson River boats—all sold at 6½c.@7½c., live weight.

ALLERTON reports Swine scarce and demand brisk.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

Though the business in dry goods exhibits no greater animation, it is more general and regular. The demand from country merchants is fair, and from local jobbers, moderate; while the receipts of seasonable articles are not large, and factors evince no disposition to press sales. These circumstances impart considerable firmness and uniformity to prices, which are still, in the main, up to the highest range of the year, with no noticeable prospect of their receding much therefrom, unless depressed by an accumulation of stock, now apparently an improbability,—or by the imprudent action of our leading holders,—a course unlikely to be pursued by such parties. The fact that consumption has not yet been very rapid cannot be deemed an unfavorable omen. Consumers are better off now, and have a brighter future in view, than for many months past; and if they do not buy largely at present, no one need conclude that they will not make extensive purchases ere the season ends. The trade is slow but sure, in reviving; and though there may be less bustle at any one period, we think it will yield quite as favorable results as can be reasonably expected. It is essential, however, that operators avoid all kinds of extravagance,—as any remissness in this respect would have a most pernicious influence.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are plenty and rather heavy, though without any material variation. Bleached Goods are also abundant, but infirm in price,—the inquiry being very moderate. Cotton Flannels are pretty freely taken at full rates. Denims exhibit increased activity and steadiness. The best styles are scarce. Drills rule quiet at former figures. Duck is rather more freely offered, and as the demand is limited, prices lean in favor of buyers. Ginghams are salable and firm. Lawns are unchanged. Nankins are dull and heavy. Osnaburgs sell slowly but steadily. Printing Cloths are moderately dealt in at previous quotations. The assortment in market is not of the most desirable character. Prints have been freely offered and bought, but generally at rather languid prices. The leading makes of Stripes and Ticks are in some request at unaltered rates. The stock of each is mostly composed of styles other than first-class.

Woolens are without any particular change. The supply is not large, but the assortment shows some improvement, and as the demand is pretty good for all seasonable fabrics, prices of each manifest considerable firmness. There is more doing in Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskins, and Flannels, in the market for all which a stronger feeling is apparent. Jeans are dull and tending downward. Linseys seem quiet, but are in but moderate supply, and are unchanged in value. Muslin de Laines are quite plenty, and though the demand is fair prices are rather weak, except for the choicest styles, which command full rates. Satinets are moderately inquired for at old figures. Shawls have been more freely dealt in at buoyant prices, and they are now scarcely as abundant, while being quite stiffly held. Tweeds seem inactive and languid.

Foreign goods are in slightly better request, but at unaltered figures. Choice dress goods are the briskest. The supply of such is rather limited and the competition therefor is pretty spirited. Prices are remarkably well supported. Staple goods seem less active than fancy articles, but are selling to a fair extent, and when actually adapted to the wants of buyers command satisfactory rates. The current auction sales are, on the whole, unimportant. The heaviest and most interesting one of the season occurred last Friday, when WILMERDINGS & MOUNT disposed of an entire catalogue of Merinoes, Cachemere D'Ecosse, and Bombazines. The Merinoes sold most advantageously, ranging from 70c. to $1 31; but the Bombazines also went off well, at from 55c.@$1 33½. These ranges are much more satisfactory than those of last Fall, which were ruinously low. The Cachemere D'Ecosse fared rather badly, as they were only purchased at from 65c.@$1 25, according to quality and style,—rates considerably under the prime cost of the goods, when placed in our market. The company in attendance at the sale was quite respectable and evinced much spirit in bidding throughout. The imports of Dry Goods are still moderate, and less extensive than those during the early half of last August. Most of the current entries are for consumption direct, only a very small proportion being warehoused.

Markets..*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been moderately dealt in, and have ruled firm at $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 12½ for Pots, ꝑ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow has been in fair request at 27½c.@28½c. ꝑ lb., with a moderate stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There is more doing in this line, but as the supply is an adequate one, prices are without variation.

BRICKS—The market displays no new feature. The stock is good, as is also the demand at old rates.

CEMENT—Is selling more freely at 90c.@$1 ꝑ bbl. There is a heavier supply offering.

COAL—Foreign is quiet, though quoted firm. Anthracite is in request and is worth $5 50@$6 50 ꝑ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is still pretty brisk at unchanged rates, with private sales reported for the week of 9,000 pkgs. Java at 14½c.@14¾c.; 1,100 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c.; 1,000 Rio at 9½c.@11½c.; and 2,600 St. Domingo mostly at 9½c.@10½ ꝑ lb.

COPPER—Exhibits no essential variation.

COTTON—The market has been rather quiet, though pretty firm, the week's transactions being estimated at only about 6,700 bales, closing at the annexed rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ꝑ lb.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FEATHERS—Are inactive at old quotations.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been made of 2,500 boxes Canton at $1 40@$1 60.

FISH—Dry Cod are in slack request and heavy in price, at $3 75@$4 12½ ꝑ cwt. There is not much doing in Mackerel, yet these are stiffly held, at $21 50@$22 for large No. 1; $13 50 for large No. 2, and $6 12½@$6 25 for large No. 3, ꝑ bbl. No. 1 are the rarest. There is a moderate supply of the other kinds in market. Pickled Salmon are selling slowly at $20 50 ꝑ tierce, and $22 50@$23 ꝑ bbl. Connecticut Shad are retailing at $10 25 for No. 1, and $9 25 for No. 2, ꝑ half-barrel. Pickled Herring are rare and needed, at chiefly $3 12½@$3 62½ ꝑ bbl. *A fair inquiry exists for Smoked Herring*, at 40c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ꝑ box. These are not so freely offered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of desirable quality have continued in good request, principally for the home trade, though in part for shipment, and as the supply of such has not been proportioned to the wants of buyers, prices have acquired greater firmness, the market closing vigorously, with an improving tendency. Very common grades have been dull of sale and irregular in value. The sales to-day included 6,400 bbls. within our range:

Interior State	$8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ [illegible]

Canadian [illegible] unchanged. The day's sales amount to 300 bbls. [illegible]. Southern is [illegible] with sales for the day of 2,600 bbls., [illegible] best extra grades, at $9 [illegible]@$10 50 ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour [illegible] Corn Meal is [illegible] Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.

FRUITS—[illegible] have been inactive at [illegible] at former prices, owing to [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat has continued in good demand, principally for [illegible], but is [illegible] selected for export, and the [illegible] prices [illegible] sustained. The sales of the day reach 13,700 bushels Southern at $2 20@$2 25 for white, and $1 97½@$1 99½ for red, ꝑ bushel. Southern is almost the only kind offering; it arrives in small lots. [illegible] each lot being too small [illegible]. These small lots are rather undesirable to exporters, whose purchases [illegible]. New Rye is rare and worth $1 20 ꝑ bushel. There is no old in the market. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. State and Western Oats are [illegible] in request, but are freely offered at 50c.@55c. ꝑ bushel. Corn is scarce and wanted by home dealers and shippers at rising prices. The day's sales comprise 30,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 87c.@89c., but including a few retail parcels of white at 90c. for Western and $1 05@$1 10 for Southern, ꝑ bushel.

HIDES—Have been less freely offered, at a shade better rates, which circumstance has slightly impeded operations, without, however, impairing the strength of the market. The stock now on hand is under 50,000 of all kinds—including 33,100 Rio Grande, and 15,000 Buenos Ayres.

HONEY—Is out of market, and is nominal in value.

HOPS—Are selling in small lots at 18c.@21c. for last year's crop, ꝑ lb. The stock exceeds the wants of buyers.

HAY—Old is scarce and selling in lots at $1 12½@$1 37½ ꝑ 100 lbs. New is plentiful and is obtainable at from 87½c.@$1 ꝑ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market is poorly supplied with American, but the firmness with which this is held restricts business. 700 bales changed hands during the week at $200@$210 for dressed, and $160@$165 for undressed, ꝑ ton, usual terms. In other descriptions there has not been much animation, while prices have remained without alteration.

IRON—Scotch Pig is less sought after, but is quoted steady at $30 50@$32, usual terms, ꝑ ton. Other kinds are in fair request, at unchanged prices.

LATHS—Eastern are taken as fast as received at $1 40@$1 50 per thousand.

LEAD—Is in moderate supply and demand at $6 25 for Galena, and $6 12½@$6 15 for foreign, ꝑ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is quite salable and buoyant at the recently improved rates. French finished Calf Skins are scarce and in demand at 85c.@95c. for 40 lb. [illegible], and 75c.@77½c. for 60 lb. [illegible]. English Salted Sheep are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is rare and nominal.

LUMBER—The market displays no essential change,—being pretty active at our old quotations, with a fair supply of most descriptions offering.

MOLASSES—Rules scarce and quiet, with only a limited business in New-Orleans at 35c., and Cuba Muscovado at 28c. ꝑ gallon.

NAILS—Are in fair demand at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains in steady request, at $3@$3 12½ ꝑ 280 lbs., with less offering. Spirits Turpentine is still pretty freely dealt in, at the reduced rates of 41c.@42c. ꝑ gallon. The stock is an adequate one. Tar is unaltered. Common Rosin is in demand, and is steady at $1 75@$1 77½ ꝑ 310 lbs., delivered. White Rosin has not varied.

OIL CAKE—Sales have been reported during the week of 300 tons country thick round, at $44, and 300 bbls. do. thin oblong, at $40, cash, ꝑ ton.

OILS—Nothing of any consequence has been done in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is less abundant, and is quoted firm at 80c.@85c. Palm has not varied. Olive is more active, but otherwise without improvement. Linseed is dull and heavy, at 90c.@94c. ꝑ gallon. Lard Oil retails at 85c.@95c. ꝑ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Aug. 13.—(For the week.)—SPERM—We have only to report a sale of 200 bbls not strictly prime at $1 70; holders remain firm. WHALE continues in good demand and holders firm. Sales since our last include 200 bbls. at 72c.; 250 do. at 78c., and 300 do. at a price not transpired. WHALEBONE—The market for Bone is quite brisk, and our last quotations are fully sustained, the market closing with an upward tendency. The transactions include sales of 56,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 46½c. In Fairhaven, a sale was made of 34,000 lbs. at 46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and firm; the day's transactions comprising 600 bbls. in lots, at $19 81¼@$19 87½ for New Mess; $16 87½@$17 for do., prime; and $19 50 for Old Mess, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats continue quite scarce and somewhat nominal. 50 Hhds Hams brought 10½c. Lard is doing better; the day's sales including 650 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 11c.@11½c. ꝑ lb. Beef continues pretty active at full rates; 500 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ꝑ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $24@$25 ꝑ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ꝑ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 19c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@24c. for choice do., ꝑ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ꝑ lb.

RICE—Rules dull and heavy, with only retail sales at $5 37½@$6 50 ꝑ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been sparingly offered, at about previous figures, with limited sales.

SEEDS—Clover is in a little better request and is firm, at 10½c.@11c. ꝑ lb. American Rough Flax is rare and nominal. Calcutta Linseed is also in light supply and held at $2 25, varied.

SOAP—We heard that 100 boxes Castile brought 10½c. ꝑ lb.

SPELTER—A small lot of Plates changed hands to-day at 6½c. ꝑ lb.

SPICES—Have been moderately dealt in within our range:—Cassia, in mats, 40c.; Ginger, race, 4½c.@5c.; Mace, 90c.@95c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 85c.@87½c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 10½c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash) 12½c.; Cloves, (cash) 14c. ꝑ lb.

SUGAR—Brown grades are less active but steady, with sales of 500 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5½c.@6¼c., ꝑ lb. There exists a fair demand for refined Sugars, which are quite firm. We quote Stuart's varieties thus:—Double refined Loaf, 9½c.; do. do. Crushed, 9½c.; do. do. Ground, 9c.; (A) Crushed, 9¼c.; Ground, extra quality, 9½c. ꝑ lb.

TALLOW—Some 6,500 lbs. prime brought 12c. ꝑ lb.

TEAS—Are moderately active at full rates. We annex a detailed report of this forenoon's auction sale:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.—Terms, 6 mos.

Hyson—50 chests at 50c.; 35 do. 36½c.; 30 do. 38c.; 40 double hf. do. 50½c.; 19 hf. do. 40c.; 100 do. 30c.; 26 do. 35½.

Young Hyson—20 double hf. chests at 51½c.; 90 hf. do. 42c.; 270 do. 41c.; 305 do. 40c.; 50 do. 39½c.; 80 do. 24½c.; 27 do. 32c.; 60 do. 31½c.; 280 do. 31c.; 183 do. 29½c.; 275 do. 28½c.; 129 do. 27c.; 670 do. 26½c.; 243 do. 26c.; 143 do. 23c.; 85 do. 19½c.; 7 do. 22c.; 262 do. 15c.

Hyson Skin—155 chests at 18½c.; 80 do. 17½c.; 96 do. 10½c.; 43 hf do. 13c.

Gunpowder—30 half chests at 60c.; 31 do. 47c.; 40 do. 46c.; 82 do. 44c.; 31 do. 35½c.; 115 do. 33½c.; 10 do. 32c.; 32 do. 31½.; 4 do. 29c.; 16 boxes do. 50½c.; 47 do. 40c.; 200 do. 25c.; 38 cases do. 36c.

Imperial—35 double half chests at 55½c.; 36 half do. 56c.; 13 do. 50c.; 19 do. 43½c.; 39 do. 38c.; 42 do. 33½c.; 27 do. 33c.; 130 do. 32½c.; 17 do. 26c.; 16 cases do. 36½c.

Oolong—41 half chests at 30½c.; 442 do. 30c.; 49 do. 29½c.; 701 do. 28c.; 37 do. 26½c.; 1,365 do. 26c.; 132 bxs. do. 32½c.

Souchong—50 half chests at 45c.; 94 do. 27½c.

TIN—Is not in much demand, but is very stiffly held at previous figures.

TOBACCO—Appears about the same, with a moderate supply of all kinds offering, and a fair inquiry for desirable lots. Prices are firm and buoyant.

WHISKY—Sales of 270 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 41c.@41½c., ꝑ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is more inquired for. Common qualities seem the least in demand, there being more attention paid to the medium and finer descriptions. The latter also bring the best prices, though all holders manifest equal firmness. The receipts from the interior are to a fair extent, and there is a pretty good stock in market. Foreign is quiet yet steady. The supply is not very heavy. The week's sales consist of about 120,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, 75,000 lbs. do. Pulled, and 50,000 lbs. foreign, chiefly South American, within our range:

American, Saxony Fleece, ꝑ lb.	40c@44c
American, Full Blood Merino	36 @42
American, ½ and ¾ Merino	34 @38
American, Native and ¼ Merino	30 @34
Extra, Pulled	34 @38
Superfine, Pulled	30 @32
No. 1, Pulled	26 @28
Peruvian, Washed	26 @28
Valparaiso, Unwashed	12 @15
South American Common, Washed	12 @13
South American Entre Rios, Washed	14½@16½
South American, Unwashed	8 @ 9
South American, Cordova, Washed	22 @24
East India, Washed	25 @35
African, Unwashed	9 @18
African, Washed	18 @28
Smyrna, Unwashed	14 @16
Smyrna, Washed	25 @28
Mexican, Unwashed	12 @14

FREIGHTS—The engagements for all ports to-day were light at rather languid rates. Operators were waiting for their European correspondence. This checked business. The latest charters have been: A ship from Rio to London, Deals, at £5; a new ship at *Newburyport (reported by the Herald of that city)* from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £4 5s.; a bark to Constantinople (through the French Government) Provisions, $1 75 ꝑ bbl.; one to Tarragona, light and heavy Pipe Staves, $33 and $35; one, 350 tons, to Cadiz, $30 and $28, and back from Sicily $3,000; one, 4,000 tons, to Lisbon, Rio Janeiro, and back to the United States, $1 ꝑ bag for Coffee, for the voyage, all charges paid; one to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, $17; a schooner (1,100 bbls.) to Kingston, Jamaica, and back, $1,100; one (1,700 bbls.) to Porto Rico and back, $1,800, a brig to Cadiz and back from Malaga, one supposed same voyage, a bark to Malaga and back, and one from Philadelphia to Aspinwall, on terms we did not learn.

Retail Market Prices.

The retail markets continue well supplied with farm produce. No change has taken place in the prices since last week. VEGETABLES continue quite abundant. FRESH MEATS are unaltered, and FRESH and SALT FISH are in average demand. PEACHES and other fruits are pouring in rapidly, and meet with a ready sale. Peaches can be had at 5c. ꝑ quart. SHELL FISH is more abundant. A new and good supply of Oysters has arrived, and are in moderate demand. Soft Shell Clams, too, sell freely at the old rates—62c. ꝑ hundred.

AMALGAMATION.

The Southern Chivalry in Arms—[illegible] Proceedings.

A recent case of amalgamation,—being the marriage of a white gentleman to a colored lady,—in Brooklyn, has stirred up no small degree of indignation in Nassau County, Florida. Judge ALBERTI wrote a letter to a Southern gentleman explaining and apologizing for the affair, whereupon great wrath was showered upon him, in very bad grammar, at a public meeting in Nassau. We copy the resolutions of the meeting with the Judge's letter:

From the Florida Republican.

MEETING IN NASSAU COUNTY.

NASSAU COUNTY, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

A large meeting of the inhabitants of Nassau County, Fla., held at Provost's Ferry, on the 28th of July, 1855, to [illegible] E. R. ALBERTI'S [illegible]. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, We, the inhabitants of Nassau County, consider Judge E. R. ALBERTI [illegible] to the feelings of the South.

2. Resolved, As his late proceedings in marrying a negro to a white man of the State of Maine, and that in Brooklyn, N. Y., in violation to the feelings of the South we scorn no none of the South.

3. Resolved, As his letter to the editor of the *Florida Republican*, dated New-York, July 5, 1855, [illegible] many contradictions which he attempts to prove in [illegible] of his own favor.

4. Resolved, We, the inhabitants of Nassau County, do not consider Judge ALBERTI [illegible] to the South [illegible].

5. Resolved, We, the citizens of Nassau County, East Florida, do not claim the privilege of Judge ALBERTI but hold ourselves [illegible] of the South, not to [illegible] our principles with a man of his character.

6. Resolved, That we have seen a true copy of a letter of E. R. ALBERTI'S to Mr. ISRAEL L. GREEN, relative to the marriage of JUSTINA ASHER, which we would desire the editor to publish.

7. Resolved, We denounce all that uphold Judge ALBERTI in his Abolitionism principles as enemies to the South.

8 Resolved, That these resolutions, past at Provost's Ferry, on the 28th of July, 1855, be published in the *Florida Republican*. L. DAVIS, Chairman.

W. [illegible], Secretary.

LETTER FROM JUDGE ALBERTI.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Wednesday, May 16, 1855.

Mr. ISRAEL L. GREEN, Woodstock Mills, Fla.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday in our private parlor, Rev. HENRY J. VANDYKE of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, completed the marriage which they had privately [illegible] some months since, between Mr. [illegible] M. PARKER, and Miss JUSTINA ASHER. [illegible] been awaiting our arrival [illegible] last Friday [illegible] and on [illegible] at the *Florida* [illegible] on Saturday, proceeded to TAYLOR and RITCH'S to learn where we were; [illegible] in the afternoon at the Mansion House in New-York [illegible] over to New-York on Saturday, but was there at 10 o'clock, A. M., and learned that [illegible] there most anxious to see me. I [illegible] were at the Mansion House in this city. On my return home, first learned from JUSTINA [illegible] had several months back solemnly and secretly entered into, which was to receive the [illegible] clergyman. I had hardly recovered my [illegible] this information, when [illegible] time to see me. I [illegible] [illegible] *Let him who is without sin first cast a stone.* The draft of this was read and approved of by Mr. P. I have already expressed in it, that this communication, is designed to be anything else than private. Will therefore introduce no other matter. Hope soon to hear from the mill. With best wishes for yourself and all there, I am truly and respectfully yours,

E. R. ALBERTI.

Fire.

About 10 o'clock Tuesday night a fire broke out among a pile of shavings in house No. 218 Seventh-street. It was put out with a few pails of water.

SUPERIOR COURT—IN CHAMBERS.—Aug. 14.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

Leopold Horn vs. Michael Doody and Jacob Pfiger.—This action was one of claim and delivery to recover certain articles of furniture and pictures, with damages for the detention. The defendant appeared and demanded a copy of the complaint. This was duly served, and the time for answering or demurring is shown to have expired. Eight days' notice of the application for the relief demanded, has been duly served. The summons was for the relief demanded in the complaint. The last clause of the second subdivision of section 246 governs the case. The action is for the recovery of specified personal property, with damages for the withholding thereof. The damages in such a case are to be assessed by a jury, or if the examination of a long account be involved, by a reference. I cannot direct a reference on default. There is no account involved. I agree that the plaintiff may take judgment for the delivery of the articles, if he waives the damages; otherwise a jury must assess them. The regular course is to direct an assessment by the Sheriff's jury. (3 Pr. Rep. [illegible]; 1 Code Rep. 117.) Such will be the order in the present case.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing [illegible] in the VERY BEST STYLE, [illegible] Country Merchants who desire [illegible] of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, [illegible]

[illegible] left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

European Affairs.

By the America at Halifax last evening, and the *Lebanon*, a new steamer put on by the Cunard Company in place of their regular boat, which arrived unexpectedly yesterday morning, we are in possession of one week's later news from Europe. They bring very little news of importance. There are items of information from various parts of Europe, and from the Crimea, which are not without interest.

[illegible] has written a very able and eloquent letter, which will be found among our extracts, upon the policy of the war. He insists that the war will never be successful so long as the only effort to reach Russia is made through the Crimea, and that the fatal mistake of England is, in not having made the war one of principle from the outset. The letter is written with great force, and is well worth reading.

Governor Hunt's Letter.

Ex-Governor Hunt has done what for him is a very unusual thing,—volunteered a letter of advice in regard to the political movements of the day. It is addressed to the Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and will be found in another part of this morning's Times. Its leading object is to withstand the tide that sets in so strongly towards the *fusion* of all parties, that hold common sentiments concerning the duty of the Free States, with reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the conquest of Kansas, and the steady aggressions of the Slave-holding interest. The Governor is undoubtedly familiar with Peter Plymley's story of Mrs. Partington's endeavor to sweep back the ocean with her broom, when the tide was rising. The attempt was well meant. It was eminently creditable to the old lady's motives; but it was a lamentable failure. The Atlantic was too much for Mrs. Partington. We fear the ex-Governor will not be one whit more successful. Unless we are entirely mistaken in the signs of the times, a union of the Free-Soil elements of all political parties,—a union, we mean, of all the men in all parties who regard the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the rescue of Kansas from Slavery, and resistance to the encroachments of the Slave power, as paramount issues in the coming canvass,—is certain to take place this Fall. It will result as a necessity from the spirit and sentiment of the masses of the people. Party leaders, by following that sentiment, may seem to lead it; but they cannot stifle it, nor suppress its development. It will compel a fusion, in spite of politicians and political leaders, in or out of office.

Governor Hunt declares his purpose not to yield to this movement. He will not be carried on by its wave. If he does not approve of its object, he is quite right in the ground he takes; and even if it should leave him alone, as it will be very likely to do, he will have no reason to reproach himself or to fear the reproaches of others. But we do not think he has any right to misrepresent that object, or to affect to misunderstand it. His letter conveys the impression throughout that the fusion proposed is one of Whigs with *Abolitionists*—that it meditates a crusade against Slavery in the Southern States—that it proposes to build up a Northern party for the purpose of invading the rights of the South, and breaking down the constitutional guarantees by which those rights are secured. Governor Hunt must be aware that this is not the case: and it is scarcely becoming in him to borrow for the occasion one of the shabbiest of the pretexts, by which the Pro-Slavery party at the North and South, seeks to throw unmerited odium upon those who differ from them in sentiment upon this subject. Gov. Hunt has acted too long with the Whigs of this State,—he has known too intimately their views upon this subject, not to be well aware that they would never assent for a moment to such a policy as he attributes to them. And his own course in times past has been too distinctly in favor of the sole object they now seek to accomplish,—the exclusion of Slavery from Free Territory and the limitation of its political power,—not to render his present opposition to that object as surprising as it is inconsistent.

Gov. Hunt declares his determination to stand by the fortunes of the Whig party: he has lost none of his attachment to its principles and none of his faith in its measures; therefore he sees no reason for abandoning its standard or leaving its ranks. Of course there is none, if he can see any good likely to result from this fixed fidelity. But is it not a little absurd to assume such an eternal stability for party lines and party allegiance? Political parties can never be anything else than the representatives and results of political sentiment at the moment. They grow out of emergencies, and they shift as emergencies shift. Does Gov. Hunt suppose that the Whig party of to-day is, or can be, the Whig party of 1832 or of 1840? Is he prepared to take the stump for a Bank,—for a high Tariff,—for the restriction of the Presidency to a single term,—for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands? And yet these were the measures and the principles of the Whig party only ten or fifteen years ago. Inevitably the course of events changes the organization of parties. It settles many of the disputes out of which parties grow; and to insist upon fighting these old battles over again, or upon keeping up the party forms and party feuds to which they gave birth, is foolish and absurd; and, fortunately, it is impossible. The Whig party undoubtedly still exists; that is, the men who have stood together for the attainment of its ends and the vindication of its principles, are still extant and ready to act with energy and unity for the public good. But they will act with reference to the issues of 1855, and not to those of 1840. They will shape their action by present exigences, and not by traditional formulas and precedents of the past.

We are sorry they are likely to lose the company and the aid of ex-Governor Hunt. But they have lost able men more than once from their companionship, and have still survived it. One of them only a few years ago, Mr. Granger, received from Gov. Hunt a very clear and conclusive demonstration of the wisdom of meeting the aggressions of Slavery with spirit and determination, and of the patriotism shown in the union of all men of common principles for the attainment of their common end. We think the Governor will live to confess that the letter he wrote then, was wiser than the letter he has written now.

Experimental Pavements.

The resolution to lay down Terry's iron pavement in Cortlandt-street and Maiden-lane, which passed the Board of Councilmen some time since, by a large majority, hangs fire in the Board of Aldermen. It has been twice before the Board, and twice "referred back;" but what the grounds of opposition to it are, we have not been able to learn from reading the reports of the Corporation proceedings. But, we presume that the manifest superiority of the pavement over any other now in use, its economy, and the ease of keeping it perfectly clean and free from mud and dust, would be sufficient objections to its adoption by the Board of Aldermen; but these may not be the real objections to it. The friends of the Russ, and the Deghue, and the Belgian, and the cobble pavements, may be too powerful for it; doubtless they have the shrewdness to perceive that if the iron pavement once has a fair chance to show itself, all the other pavements will be done for. A pavement which possesses the faculty of keeping itself clean, which needs no repairing, and promises never to wear out, is clearly not the kind of thing which contractors would be likely to fall in love with. The small piece of the iron pavement which has been laid down nearly a year, opposite to the Post-Office, in Nassau-street, has a very suspiciously enduring look on the face of it. It bids defiance to all loaded teams, and looks as smooth and solid now as the day after it was put down. As Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street are greatly in need of repairing, and as they are as much traveled by loaded carts as any thoroughfares in the City, they offer a very good opportunity for thoroughly testing the merits of the new pavement. The expense of laying it down would not be great, and if the iron blocks should not be found to serve a good purpose, they can be taken up and sold for nearly as much as they cost. It would not be like trying an experiment with a new stone pavement, which, if not found to work well, would be a total loss, and we cannot understand why this pavement which promises so well, should be rejected when everything else, from hemlock logs to granite blocks, has had a trial in our streets. The Bostonians, after two years' experience of the Terry pavement, are laying it down in their most traveled thoroughfare, Washington-street, and we learn from the Boston papers that it wears admirably well. There are several kinds of iron pavement, but the kind that we have seen which appears to be well adapted to the purpose is Terry's *patent, the blocks of which have been laid in* Nassau-street.

Right and Wrong Angles.

Chambers-street is to be extended from Chatham to James, intersecting, as it lengthens, a half-dozen blocks, and creating all sorts of irreducible mathematical figures. The poet who sang the "Loves of the Triangles," should be the historian of the measure. Those whose study is the map, and who only arrive at the proportions of objects so large as a great city by taking imaginary bird's-eye views of things, are grossly offended, and want to know how will the place look when such mincemeat is made of its bricks and masonry, and such isosceles triangles of its squares. The natural reply is, it matters very little how those things look which nobody is to see; and that public utility and convenience should always be consulted before gentlemen with fine eyes for proportion obtain their hearing. The extension will, no doubt, contribute largely to the facilities for crossing the town at its business points—facilities at present very limited; and it will save enough miles of travel to man and horse in the course of a few years to pay all the expenses of the overture.

We have no idea, however, of discussing the propriety of the line proposed by the Committee. It might possibly be deflected in a southerly direction with the highest advantage. But we deem the growing disregard for straight lines and right angles in the conduct of such changes a fair subject for congratulation, meriting more encouragement and applause than the plans of interested contractors and land speculators usually deserve. We think all the better, in short, of the Chambers-street extension, because none of the lines suggested are arbitrarily straight, but are rather adapted to the convenience of the passenger.

Philadelphia, with its undeserved reputation as a city well laid out, set the example for the upper part of New-York. We there have, with an exception or two, parallelograms and right angles in unvarying monotony and endless extent, wearying the sense until it positively aches with uniformity. But this weariness is more tolerable than that of the limbs. Thanks to a system of right angles, the traveler, human or bestial, can only traverse a direct distance of three miles by walking very nearly four-and-a-half, turning sharp corners and evading bulky squares. Be his haste or fatigue what they may, he can never find a hypothenuse to his triangle; he must reach his point by treading the two sides. No Euclid is needed to demonstrate the resulting loss of time and strength. A friend of the Times, who used to favor the public with estimates of time and shoe-leather lost in circumnavigating brick piles, and other incidents of private improvement, would probably show that one-third of the strength and time a man invests daily in the transaction of his business, is lost in conforming to an arbitrary ground plan of the city. The two accidentally diagonal streets in Philadelphia, Ridge-avenue and Dock-street, are always thronged, to the comparative depletion of the neighboring by-ways. Astor-place and Broadway, above Seventeenth-street, are great thoroughfares, because their directions are oblique. The fact evinces the demand of the people for the shortest paths from one point to another, and the favor with which any divergence from the rectangular system is received.

There is little doubt, we presume, as to what objects streets are intended directly to subserve. They were unquestionably, in their primitive contrivance, designed for the passenger, and for the use of residents in their character of passengers. To them, houses on either side are rather incidental than essential. The whole system of State laws, legal decisions, and city ordinances, concur in treating them as highways and thoroughfares, and not as contributions to mere local convenience or beauty. If this view be correct, the appearance of a map, or the shape of lots, or any other arbitrary principle of landscape topography, should have no consideration in opposition to the great object of legislation, public good, and the private estimate of limb and sole-leather. Streets should be so plotted as to coincide with the several main currents of public travel, and without regard to secondary objects. The Common Council deserves credit for adopting this rule, and applying it to recent extensions. If it could only be brought to believe that while walking should not be done on the square, some other things ought to be, there would be further matter of gratulation.

Sebastopol Not Taken.

It is but little short of a year since some of the learned pundits of our daily press were discussing with great seriousness whether it were most proper to say *Sebastopol est pris*, or *Sebastopol est prise*, one or other of those expressions having been used by the Emperor of the French in announcing to his soldiers that Sebastopol had been taken. But, ever since, we have been making weekly announcements, on the arrival of a European steamer, that Sebastopol was *not yet* taken, and there is every prospect of this now long standing head being continued for another year. One after another the leaders of the armies on both sides drop off by disease, or cannon ball, or they retire in disgust, or are recalled for inefficiency; but Sebastopol still stands, until its name is beginning to supersede that of Gibraltar as a synonym of impregnable strength.

As to the correctness of saying Sebastopol *est pris*, or *prise*, we believe it was left an open question, to be settled when the Emperor should again have occasion to make the announcement.

Whose good fortune it will be to reap the honors of the fall of Sebastopol, it is hard to foresee. General Simpson, it seems, is desirous of being relieved of his command; the name of Simpson is not likely to grace the Peerage, but there is nobody to send out to take his place. England is in the position of Byron when he sat down to write the poem of "*Don Juan*,"—*she wants a hero, a now very* common want. The French soldiers, it is said, too, are getting tired of General Pelissier, and lately shouted out *vive Canrobert!* in the hearing of their commander. We regarded it as ominous for the Russians when the death of General Todleben was reported; but we have never seen any official report of the fact, and it is now reported, on the strength of private letters, that this accomplished officer, who planned the defences of Sebastopol, is not dead.

Bread and Meat.

On another page will be found full reports of the wheat prospects and of the New-York live stock markets. It will be seen that there is wheat enough in the country and meat enough in the City, but a combination of circumstances keeps the price of both bread and meat still at a high figure. During the past week nearly twenty thousand animals—beeves, sheep and lambs, veal calves and swine—have been brought into this City for slaughter. With fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety-three sheep and lambs for a single week's supply, "mutton chop" and "roast lamb" should come down so that they may go down without a convulsive twinge at the thought of the money they cost. Well, mutton and lamb *are* cheaper this week—Messieurs butchers, please make a note of this,—and we will excuse you for not cheapening our roast beef this time. The sellers have got the advantage of you, and of us through you; but this will not last long. There are plenty of cattle in the country, and plenty of good grass, and corn, and oats, and potatoes, to make them fat. So we will patiently wait a little longer, and then we *shall* have beef chops, and abundant, and cheap buckwheat for flat-jacks—aye, and cheap bread too, as soon as the farmers can get through their hurrying work and thresh out the wheat.

Black not White.

The active intellect of the South is leaving no stone unturned which is suspected of covering up a fact favorable to the Peculiar Institution. An enterprising author in Richmond has recently published an elaborate essay to prove that freedom is a fallacy, and free society a failure; and now another ardent disciple of the same sublime school of philosophy in Washington, a Dr. J. H. Van Evrie, has published a pamphlet, in which he boldly takes the whole Anti-Slavery cause by the horns, and maintains in his thesis that a negro is not a white man. This great effort of Dr. Van Evrie's will doubtless be regarded as a triumph, and a finishing up of the whole business. We presume that there is nothing more to be said on the subject;—the great work of Gliddon and Morton on the origin of races was but the antepenultimate of Dr. Van Evrie's, who, we suspect from his name, must be some learned high German Doctor. It was decided many years ago by the learned Banks that fleas are not lobsters, and now *Dr. Van Evrie has proved conclusively*, at least to everybody south of Pennsylvania, that a negro is not a white man. We must confess to not having read Dr. Van Evrie's great work ourselves, but we learn from President Pierce's organ in this City, that its arguments are conclusive and irrefragable, and that "the attempts of the Abolitionists to make a white man of the negro is a moral and physical impossibility." The Doctor, it appears, is one of the writers for the *Union*.

A New Novel by the Author of Vivian Grey.

Among the literary gossip received by the last English steamer, we notice a rumor that Disraeli is engaged upon a new novel, the title of which is *Bolingbroke*. Whether there be any truth in the rumor or not, it is well known that Bolingbroke has been the model after which Disraeli has striven to form himself as a statesman, and that the ambitious novelist regards that fallen philosopher as the *beau ideal* of a political hero. Disraeli is one of those restless spirits who appear to be possessed by a working demon that will not allow them to rest. He must not only be at work, but he must work actively, and it is not at all improbable that since the death of Peel, who always furnished him a good object for attack, and his compulsory resignation of office, he may have been compelled to write a novel or an epic poem to occupy the intervals of time between the sessions of Parliament. It is so long a time since he has published anything, except his *Life of Lord George Bentinck*, which afforded him no opportunity for the exercise of his brilliant imaginative powers, that it is not unlikely the report of his novel of *Bolingbroke* may be true.

Scaly Immigrants.

It is stated by one of our cotemporaries, that "English herrings" have been caught in our bay. We are very happy to learn that these home-loving fish have begun to immigrate to our shores; we shall probably have fresh Yarmouth bloaters served up on our breakfast tables; and, if the scaly immigrants from England, like the human ones, should not be chiefly confined to the lower order, we trust that they will be soon followed by white bait, turbot, soles and other aristocratic members of the finny tribes. But, perhaps, the English herrings caught in our bay may have been pickled, and, in that case, there would not be anything very encouraging in the fact of their appearance in our waters.

☞ Ex-Senator Dickinson, the Great Mogul of the Hard-Shells, has taken occasion, in a letter to a gentleman in Florida, to endorse the platform of the National Council of the Know-Nothings lately held in Philadelphia,—to remind them that he voted against sending money to relieve the famishing Irish, and that he has *always* been quite as true to the South as the Know-Nothings profess to be now. He takes the liberty to censure the secrecy of the Order, which is quite safe as it has been abolished. We regard the letter as on the whole symptomatic of the fusion of the Hard-Shells and Know-Nothings in this State, which has been suspected for some time past.

Dramatic.

Wallack's Theatre.—A crowded, fashionable and somewhat critical audience assembled here last evening, to witness the performances of a party of amateurs, headed by the dramatist, Chas. T. P. Ware, Esq. The entertainments were quite lengthy, and did not terminate till after midnight. First of all there was Knowles' play of "The Hunchback;" then a musical pot pourri, and then the drama of "The Rough Diamond." An amateur performance is not the occasion for criticism, nor was there, indeed, much to criticise last evening. Youth and beauty were the leading characteristics of the performers, occasionally heightened by a true perception of dramatic action, (as in the case of Mr. Ware, who undoubtedly possesses the material for a good actor.) The friends of the artistes generally took care of their applause, but towards the close of the play there was an ungallant display of harshness, which, however provoked, might have been omitted.

Concert.

We are happy to hear that Strakosch, Parodi and other artistes have volunteered to give a concert for the benefit of the sufferers by the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth. This is well-timed and considerate.

The Aldermen—The Comptroller—More Humbug, and a Brace of Shakers.

The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening were of the most ordinary description. The only feature of special importance is to be found in the communication received from the Comptroller, in relation to the ordinance passed at the present session of the Common Council, making an extra appropriation of $128,000 for the Department of Repairs and Supplies. So far as liabilities have been contracted the sums necessary to cancel them may (the Comptroller thinks) be included in the annual estimates for 1856. Those who have made arrangements involving liabilities, in his opinion, are bound to wait for the annual appropriation, as they must have been aware that the annual appropriation for 1855 was already all expended.

However the jolly Aldermen did take time to concur in the report of the Committee on Streets, cancelling the contracts of certain parties for cleaning the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards. Go it—jolly Aldermen. That *is* the way to do it up. If you are a majority of Whigs and Know-Nothings, and the contractors are Whigs and Know-Nothings, cancel all their contracts and make a ridiculous humbug of the whole contract system. Advertise solemnly as owls for the lowest bidders,—give to the lowest bidders the jobs with straight and honest faces,—take responsible endorsers for the faithful performance of their duty, pay them their money and when their work is half done cancel the contracts. It is the way to build up the tax-list, keep the streets dirty and reward political friends.

In the course of the session two most extraordinary and primitive looking personages entered the elegantly fitted hall of aldermanic state. Evidently they knew one of that august body, for that gentleman shook hands with them both. The attention of the reporters was instantly directed to them, and the inquiry ran, "Who are they?" Some said they were a couple of Mormon prophets from Ohio—others said they were the old prophets. After sitting awhile apparently attentive to the proceedings, one of the Board introduced them to the Chairman, who shook hands with them very cordially. They were of tall swarthy forms; their hair was lank, closely cropped and combed straight down the brow and hanging in a lanky curl or two behind the head. Their hats had the large rounded brim, and their long brown habiliments reminded us of the figure in that old engraving of a subject sketched by Hudibras, the puritan, who stands moralizing upon the dead cat suspended by himself from a tree, the man

"Who hanged his cat upon a Monday,
For killing of a mouse on Sunday."

They had not any wives with them, for they were "Shakers," visiting in town and trading in cattle.

The Prohibitory Law—Total Arrests, &c.

Since the new Liquor law went into effect, on the 4th of July last, there is an evident decrease in the drunkenness of the City, the contrary asserted by some cotemporaries notwithstanding. Since that day the total number of arrests have been:

July .... 926 August 525

Total 1,551

Or an average of about thirty-six arrests per diem, which, in a population of about 600,000, is not a larger comparison of arrests than for other of the petty arrests known to the Calendar. It is a peculiar feature of the arrests that the average has been steadily maintained, day after day, with almost precise regularity. On but few occasions has the number risen above, and nearly as seldom has the day's proceeds been less. The day on which the fewest arrests were made was the 6th of August—the number, 18; the day on which the greatest, the 31st July, when there were 58 arrests.

One ground on which is based the assumption of the continuation of intoxication on a scale equal to that of former years, is the marked prominence which this class of penal deed has met with from the press since the day when the Prohibitory Law went into force. Before that day, drunkenness was so frequent that it was thought unworthy of notice; but, under the *régime* of a ten days' seclusion, a better order of things is being brought about—while the publication of the "drunkards' directory" shames even the most hardened tippler into moderation.

The Commissioners of Emigration—A Queer Chicken in the Reform Yard—Out Knowing the Doctors.

When a weak or ignorant pilot is at the helm, the vessel is very likely to reach a different point from the one she was headed for. We suspect that the new "reform" at Ward's Island, in much the same way, has come out a little different from what its starters intended. They meant, doubtless, to put Ward's Island, as every other Hospital should be—*under a medical head*—giving one capable man its control, as is the case in the State Insane Asylum at Utica, and as the Blackwell's Island Special Hospital is—holding him to a strict responsibility for the proper discharge of his duties. But, instead, if we rightly apprehend the result, they have simply, by their manœuvres, lost a good Physician-in-Chief, created, (just as before,) a Surgeon-in-Chief, who, however, cannot perform any serious operation without the assent of the Physician-in-Chief, recreated a Physician-in-Chief, who is supreme in his authority *under a Warden*. In other words, after a new shuffle they have secured all the worst features of the old deal, and put the hospitals under the control of a Warden who, it must be presumed, cannot be as competent to decide upon any purely sanitary question as his intelligent subordinate—the Physician-in-Chief. We do not wonder that Dr. Cox declined to continue at his post on any such humiliating conditions.

We may, indeed, be in error in the details of this reform, for it has not during its growth enjoyed any great publicity.

The Commissioners last night had a meeting, and did a good deal of business. Some of them are cursed with a feeling that they know what medicine a patient needs a great deal better than the doctors do. Hear the record on this point. Our reporter says:

Commissioner Purdy called the attention of the Board to a statement in the requisition from Ward's Island, "that many of the patients there have suffered much from the want of the brandy ordered." He hoped the Commissioners would not withhold from the physicians anything ordered by them for medicinal purposes.

Commissioners Cumming and Carrigan thought there was no necessity of sending to the island so much brandy. Since the change relative to liquors in that island the bills of mortality there had diminished.

Commissioner Kennedy supposed the physicians knew their own business. If they did not it would be well to appoint one of the Commissioners to superintend them in the treatment of their patients.

Commissioner Cumming remarked that five gallons of brandy had been sent to Ward's Island the past week, and he would like to know what had become of it.

Commissioner Kennedy thought that brandy evaporated on the Island very rapidly, and suggested the propriety of having the matter investigated.

Commissioner Purdy believed, that if the physicians made unnecessary requisitions, or made a misuse of the articles sent there, they should be dismissed. In the present instance, the requisition stated that the patients were actually suffering for the use of brandy, and he was at a loss to see why the Commissioners should object to their being furnished with it, as desired by their physicians. He moved that ten gallons of brandy be sent to Ward's Island, as requested by the physicians.

After some further remarks on the subject, Mr. Purdy's motion prevailed—Commissioners Cumming and Garrigue voting in the negative.

Other business of some account was transacted. The nominations by Dr. Jay, (the new Physician-in-Chief,) of Geo. Ford, M. D., for First Assistant, and F. Simrod, as Second Assistant Physician, were confirmed; Commissioners Kennedy and Purdy only voting in the negative. Commissioner Kennedy thought it would be well to dismiss from the Island all the Assistant Physicians—they had contracted bad habits. On the recommendation of Dr. Carnochan, Wm. Darling, M. D., and Michael Velken, M.D., were chosen as Assistants to the Surgeon-in-Chief. The following resolution, offered by the President, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present members of the Medical Board be officially informed that in consequence of the change in the system of medical service at Ward's Island, adopted by the Commissioners, their term of service will expire this day, and that the Commissioners in thus ending their present official connection with the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons, express to them their deep sense of the ability and fidelity of their services and their respect for their personal and official characters.

That endorsement was well deserved.

The Councilmen.

The Councilmen have finished their August work and adjourned till the first Monday in September. Before departing into the rural districts they adopted ordinances regulating the measuring of vegetables, and requesting the Croton Aqueduct Department to cause fire hydrants to be placed on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Taken together, they are a very gentlemanly set of Municipal legislators, and in their Summer vacation we wish them all sorts of good luck—the best of the fishing, the tallest kind of fare while traveling, the laziest of layings off, the most delicious of times for their cheery wives, and the most rollicksome for their children. Councilmen—as the poet saith to the "insect,"—"Councilmen, a dew."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A TASTEFUL HAT.—IT IS WORTH WHILE TO drop in at KNOX'S hat store, corner Fulton-st. and Broadway, and at No. 533 Broadway, to examine his extensive assortment of hats, of every kind of material and shape. As a manufacturer of these articles he stands unrivaled, and every season is adding to his reputation. He may be considered the hatter par excellence of the City.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure," or "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LEWISBURG, July [illegible]

Mr. J. A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* I have but three bottles of your medicine left now, as I have been selling it very fast during this month. I am now perfectly satisfied that it will cure the AGUE. I have lived here four years, and had the Ague all the time till I took your remedy, and I have not had the least symptom of it since. All that used it praise it as the only thing that will cure it.

I shall want some more as soon as you can send it. Let me know whether I shall remit to you by mail, or if an agent will call for it.

And, hoping to receive another lot soon, I remain, yours, most respectfully, C. E. McGINLY.

PINE RUN, Mich., July [illegible]

Dr. J. A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* Your cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed wonders. It has not failed in one instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Some that have been troubled with the distressing disease have been entirely cured by using only one bottle of the cure.

Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining.

Truly yours, LATHROP & McLEAN.

Messrs. Barr & Goulden, Aurora, Ill., July 3, 1855, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. We have not lost a case, and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in preference to anything else."

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., July 24, 1855.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* Send me one gross of your Fever and Ague Cure as soon as possible, as I have neglected to order till I sold the last bottle.

Yours truly, H. R. BABCOCK.

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who have derived only TEMPORARY RELIEF from the best of other remedies offered for sale; and I beg leave to suggest to Ague Sufferers that it is SAFEST to try the ONLY HARMLESS REMEDY FIRST. For further evidence of the unvarying efficacy of my "Antidote to Malaria," the PUBLIC are respectfully referred to every dealer who has sold it. C. H. Ring, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, has retailed large quantities, and not a purchaser has complained, and it is not likely they will. DIRECTIONS are few and simple, but must be strictly followed. JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 128 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES; and Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Wholesale Agents—New-York, GEORGE H. BATES, No. 128 Water-st., and for sale by nearly all Druggists; Philadelphia, T. W. DYOTT & SONS; Detroit, FARRAND & HANMER; Baltimore, E. H. STABLER & CO., and B. F. WINTER; Augusta, Ga., HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; [illegible] BROWNING; Chicago, J. D. [illegible]; Milwaukee, [illegible]; St. Louis, EDWARD S. WHEATON; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO.; and for sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence, and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 128 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st., are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings [illegible] per cent. less than Fall prices. Will open on the [illegible] of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall stock of rich and elegant Carpeting at great bargains, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS. VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the [illegible] instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed, on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the [illegible] ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6, 1855.

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

AUG. 6, 1855. J. F. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 3 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMPROVEMENT JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, at BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open this day a large lot of rich Collars and Embroidered Bands, which will be sold very cheap. Also, one case Black Lace Veils from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof Defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—JUST RECEIVED from auction, [illegible] yards of rich Brocade Silks from [illegible] to [illegible] per yard. Also, one case fine Bombazines at [illegible] worth [illegible]. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

[illegible] In 18[illegible] Common Council granted a [illegible] permission to lay a railroad through Ninth-avenue [illegible] Greenwich-street, thence by [illegible] Washington-street to the Battery, [illegible] thence up on a single track through Greenwich, to meet the [illegible] Ninth-avenue; the road at first, to extend to Forty-ninth-street, and, on the line above that [illegible] should be graded, to intersect Broadway, thence on Tenth avenue to Harlem river. The track on Ninth-avenue was laid down. And [illegible] because it was conceived to be a nuisance to [illegible] an injunction was laid [illegible] Judge Cowles has [illegible] decision in the case, which raises the injunction so far as that portion of the road is concerned which is above Reade-street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box. [illegible] A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. [illegible] JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

[illegible] Freckles [illegible] pimples or freckles [illegible] & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

[illegible] Democratic Whig General Committee.—Broadway House, New-York, Aug. 15, 1855.—[illegible] Missouri Compromise; therefore

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Whig electors of the City and County of New-York to hold their Primary [illegible] Delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, the 19th day of September next [illegible] District.

The District Conventions shall meet as follows:

[illegible] Assembly District to meet at Atlantic Garden, No. 11 Broadway.

IIId Assembly District to meet at Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st.

Xth Assembly District to meet at Geo. B. Over's, 2[illegible] av.

[illegible]

Notice.—Democratic Whig Primary Elections to be held by ballot on the evening of the 21st of August, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.
C. W. SCHAFFER, M. MORGANS, } Secretaries. Vice Chairmen.

[illegible] Sir Astley Cooper's MILD APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—Sufferers from bilious complaints, dyspepsia, sick headache, costiveness, nervousness, languor, [illegible] low spirits are respectfully requested to make use of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, a medicine of tried efficacy [illegible] Sold at 25 cents and 50 per box, by A. B. & D. SANDS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., C. H. RING, Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the [illegible]
RAPHAEL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, London and New-York.

[illegible] Tomatoes, Peaches, or any other fruit or vegetable [illegible] SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN. [illegible]
WELLS & PROVOST, No. 221 Pearl-st.

[illegible] South Carolina Funds Wanted—At 1 per cent. discount.—[illegible]
NOBLE & MUCKLEE,
No. 1[illegible] Greenwich-st.

[illegible] Public Administrator's sale, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, at BRADLEY's Stable, corner of 18th-st. [illegible] the estate of THOMAS LOCKHART, Jr., deceased. Terms cash.

[illegible] Fruit Cans.—LUDLOW's Patent Self-Sealing Can [illegible] BROWNELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 3[illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

[illegible] Wakefield Industrial Home Association. [illegible] on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, for [illegible] J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

[illegible] Lowerre's Patent Pen and Pencils.—A newly invented [illegible] W. M. WILMARTH, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

[illegible] Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—[illegible] RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., [illegible] No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] HENRY R. COSTAR'S celebrated RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. F. R. CALLENDER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for [illegible]

[illegible] Whitehall's Anodyne will restore, preserve and [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Price [illegible] cents. [illegible] E. WILKIN, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] JAMES GORDON [illegible] St. Louis [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant young English woman, who speaks French fluently, as a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, [illegible] Call at No. 1[illegible] East [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable women—one to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Also by a Protestant girl of 16, and one of 14. They all have good references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Mulberry-st., corner of Houston, in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a very respectable young Scotchman (a Protestant) as gardener and florist; can lay out grounds neatly [illegible] write a good hand; can keep accounts; is willing to make himself generally useful. Also, a young man who has excellent City reference, desires a place as porter; will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 3[illegible] Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent seamstress who understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and fit children's dresses in any style, and is willing to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 2[illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at my present employer's.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and first rate washer and ironer. Can give good City reference, and has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 1[illegible] Rivington-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at latest employer's at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., from [illegible] o'clock.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a Dry Goods Jobbing House, as a wholesale salesman a year by trade. None need apply but those who have a good acquaintance. Address Box No. 1[illegible] Post Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school, or would instruct in a private family a limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from clergymen, principals of academies and schools. Address Box No. 38 Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

A PARISIAN LADY desires to meet with an engagement by the 1st September as a teacher in a school in French, music and drawing. She has graduated at [illegible] Academy of Paris (Hotel de Ville,) and has a full diploma; has been engaged in music for 12 years under the tuition of the great Ambrose Thomas, of Paris. Testimonials given of the highest character. Apply No. 77 Madison-av., between the hours of 9 and 11, or corner of Clinton and 4th place, Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—A lady who has had some years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess in a family. Has no objection to go abroad or to California. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address C., Box No. 1,2[illegible] Post-Office, New-York, stating requirements.

TEACHER.—A young lady of experience in teaching, is desirous of an engagement in a School, or as visiting governess. Can bring good testimonials as to ability. Teaches English, French and Music. Address "C. D." office of this paper.

TEACHER.—A gentleman who has had experience in teaching, and who is now disengaged, desires to take charge of a school in the country. Address S. S. RANDALL, Esq., Supt. City Schools, New-York.

COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS ARRANGED—Extended Books corrected—partnership accounts adjusted by a qualified and experienced accountant who will devote part of his time to any work in this line. The highest City references as to ability and qualification. Address E. H., Post Office.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, two first-rate milliners, to go to Nashville, Tenn.; one to superintend as forewoman, the other as trimmer. They must be competent in all branches of the business. Good references given and required. Inquire at S. D. Hall & Co.'s, No. 119 Chambers-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., immediately.

GRAIN DEALERS.—Wanted by the advertiser who is conversant with the business, at one of the best points in Western New-York, a commission for purchasing wheat, barley and oats; would buy all or either kind. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address BARLEY, New-York Post-Office.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER WANTED—To superintend a Sabbath school and to conduct the music of a small congregation; and if he might choose to open a private school in a very good locality, he would be rent free. Address ERE[illegible], Times Office.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Ridder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly competent to teach French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 1[illegible] Saint Marks-place.

A LADY—AN ARTIST—Will be pleased to make an engagement in a School, to teach the Art of Drawing and Painting, or would accept a class of Young Ladies for private instruction. Undoubted assurances of the first-class for capacity given. Address ARTIST, Box No. 1,5[illegible], Lower Post-Office.

PIANO TEACHER.—A competent German piano teacher wishes board in a respectable family, where tuition would be taken as payment or part pay. Can furnish his own piano. References given. Address PIANISSIMUS, Union square Post Office, New-York.

GIRL WANTED—By a family who reside in Charleston, now in this City, a steady, industrious girl, capable and willing to aid in the duties of the kitchen and laundry, and a pleasant and agreeable nurse for children. Satisfactory references required, without which none need apply. Call at No. 1[illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st.

287 BROADWAY—Corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS & CONNER'S can be had a choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this, or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER—Whose evenings are unoccupied, would like to employ them in keeping the books of a small establishment for a moderate recompense. Undoubted reference as to character, &c., given. Address A. T., Box No. 4,222 General Post-Office.

MAN WANTED—In a first-class retail grocery store in Brooklyn, who has had experience in the business. Address I. H. B., Times Office, with reference to late employers.

TO MACHINISTS.—An American Millwright would like a situation at Setting up Machinery, Pattern making, or anything in his line. For further information, address J. H. C., Box No. 1[illegible] Morristown, N. J.

SERVANTS—From 15 to 20 first class servants are wanted daily, to supply the demand at the office No. [illegible] 6th-av., one door from Troy-st. Employers in search of good domestics, for city or country, will find this one of the best offices in the City. A number of Protestants on hand. Also young girls.

A STOUT ACTIVE BOY WANTED—To do errands and other work about a store. Address H. K. H., at this Office.

PORTER WANTED—One who understands his business and is kind and obliging. Can apply at the GOLDEN BELL, on Thursday evening, after 7 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 2[illegible] West 1[illegible]th-st. Terms moderate. No other boarders in the house. Address occupant of the house, or E. S. V., at the office of this Paper.

BOARD WANTED FOR A PIANO.—A gentleman and wife wish to find board in a pleasant private family, in a good neighborhood, either in Brooklyn or New-York, for which they will furnish a new piano from the manufacturers, in whole or part pay. Address BOSTON, at this office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, two rooms in a quiet and unostentatious family—if possible, where there are no other boarders. Location, between 12th and 20th sts., west of Broadway. References exchanged. Address, J. P., this Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 76 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Very desirable apartments, with board *for families or single gentlemen, can be had at No. 1[illegible]* West 1[illegible]th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 35, 37 and 39 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—MRS. GLEASON, (late of the Waverley House, Charleston, S. C.,) has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH AND FIRST IN THE UNITED STATES.—The members and congregation of this Church, and all who are in favor of retaining that time honored sanctuary in its present location, will hold a public meeting in the Greene st. M. E. Church, between Broome and Spring sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, at 7½ o'clock, when a full history of the Church, including the existing difficulties occasioned by an attempt to sell it, will be given. All the clergy of the City are invited to attend. P. S.—Suitable accommodations for the Press. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
JAMES T. BARNES, Chairman.
C. FERGUSON, Secretary.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
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Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—NOTICE.—The Library and Reading Room will be *closed for the space of two weeks, from Monday*, the 20th instant, to Saturday, Sept. 1, inclusive, for the purpose of cleaning, &c. The reading-room will continue open until further notice.
J. F. SANFORD, Chairman Library Committee.
J. F. [illegible], Acting Librarian.

A DIRONDACK [illegible]—For new wheels and [illegible] for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondack Iron Company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG JOURNALISTS.
"As the public become acquainted with the history of my life they will be more enthusiastic toward my course, and more desirous to do my justice."—[James Gordon Bennett.

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MEMOIRS OF BENNETT AND HIS TIMES,
With a fine MEDALLION PORTRAIT; 4[illegible] pages.
Price $1 25.

A BATTLE IN PROSPECT.
The interest excited by the merits of this book, and its complete view of Journalism in the United States, has been intense. The opinions upon the work are as diverse as can be conceived. Strange contrasts will be discovered in them, and as public curiosity seeks to know how the book has been received, quotations from time to time will be given, in order that the Press may be fairly represented on the subject. The author has asked no favors for his work; the public will judge of its value without being instructed by mere empty declamation forced against the

POWERFUL FACTS AND EVIDENCES
brought forward in the volume. The work itself furnishes the key to the peculiarly contradictory character of these opinions. The public press of the City supplies some interesting notices, from which a few unfavorable and favorable comments are selected from the

PRINCIPAL NEW YORK JOURNALS.
The dignified *Commercial Advertiser* says:
"The author has been severely censured by several cotemporaries who are not equally hostile to his hero; while others, who are either indifferent or favorable to the subject of the work, praise the industry and tact with which it has been compiled. All that the public need care to know is whether the book has been written in a truthful and impartial spirit, or under the influence and control of the person whose life it purports to render an account of. The preface assures us that 'the author has sought no person's counsel upon his theme or its mode of treatment.' Neither Mr. Bennett nor any one connected with him has been consulted, either directly or indirectly, with respect to the writing or publication of these Memoirs. Unless, therefore, this assurance is an absolute falsehood, which we cannot presume, the work must be received as a voluntary, unpromoted and independent production. But, apart from its special object, the book includes reminiscences of so many interesting public and private events of the last thirty years, that it will generally be read with interest."

Annexed is a specimen from the NEW-YORK TIMES, three columns of [illegible] extracts culled from the text to suit the commentator. He is evidently alarmed lest the book should be read, and is warning should be generally known:
"We warn the public that there is very little of interest and nothing whatever of value in the book before us. A poor, catch-penny, trashy, ill-written, verbose compilation, and flat as dead small beer."

The refined *Home Journal* appears to have examined the book with a disposition to represent it fairly. This is its verdict:
"We confess that we have read it with a relish derivable not only from the subject, but to be traced to the exceedingly skillful manner in which that subject has been worked. Indeed, we may as well at once say that it is a volume no journalist—whatever may be his opinions of Mr. Bennett or generally—should be without. It may be imagined that it was no common labor to digest and arrange such an immense mass of personal material. Were we to say that this has been admirably done, we should say no more than the truth. These memoirs are indisputably the best and most complete of their class which we have ever seen. In every respect we believe this work will have a large sale."

The *Tribune's* philosophical sentences diffused through out two columns may be comprised in a few of its lines thus:
"But we must close a volume from which we can glean so little that is worthy even of passing attention from our readers. Few readers will have the patience to wade through such a mass of verbiage, unless for the sake of examining an audacious specimen of book-making."

The New-York *Evening Mirror* discriminates with more justice. It says:
"The book is worth reading, and the Life is worth considering. It chronicles the history of no ordinary man, and sketches, not without partiality, the rise, progress and course of one of the most enterprising and successful journals in the world. It contains a medallion likeness of Mr. Bennett, which is the best thing of the kind we have ever seen on paper. The publishers are expecting a great sale of the book, and the attacks it will receive in running the gauntlet of the Press will be more likely to help the sale than to injure the subject of the volume."

The stately and reliable *Journal of Commerce* comments as follows:
"The author has abstained from personal intercourse with the subject of his Memoirs, either for information or counsel, with a view to the independence of the influences that such association might operate to engender. The material of the work having been chiefly gathered from published writings, the world cannot look for much additional enlightenment in respect to the qualities and achievements which entitle its hero, in his own estimation, to be considered 'the Napoleon of Journalism in America.' The book possesses interest, however, as supplying the thread of a somewhat tortuous and eventful public career, and as a recapitulation of much of incidents and occurrences that have invoked public attention at intervals during the last thirty years."

The United States Review has taken a different view of the work. From nine pages of review these lines are selected:
"Whoever the gentleman may be to whom you has given us the leading events in the life of this man—so remarkable for possessing in the highest degree many of those features which have marked some of our greatest men—we can only say that he has performed his labor with great ability. He has produced the most satisfactory and able biography that we have come across in many years. It must have been a labor which has long occupied him."

The very charitable and unbiassed *Evangelist* observes:
"It does nothing like justice to his subject, and none should be so much dissatisfied with it as Mr. Bennett and his family."

The following very important and yet humorous decision is from the *New-York Sun*:
"Coming after Barnum's rich confessions and humorous revelations of an eventful life the book appears dull and dreary beyond endurance. Instead of a racy memoir and a graphic review of the history of the last twenty or thirty years, we have a melancholy example of mere book-making, relieved only by a readable chapter or two on the rise and progress of the Penny Press, and especially of the New-York *Sun*."

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,
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The work will be for sale by all Booksellers, Traveling Agents, Car Agents, Newspaper Agents and Carriers everywhere.
N. B.—Circulars furnished on application.

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MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM,
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One vol., 12mo., 464 pp., Illustrated, price $1 25.
This book is one worthy of more than a passing notice. The fact that its author belongs to a race proscribed no less for their color than fancied inferiority, and who was himself
TWENTY-ONE YEARS A SLAVE!
Gives to it an importance that does not attach to an ordinary romance.
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Publishers, No. 25 Park row, New-York, and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

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Pocket Edition for Bookstores and Agents—New Sheet, entitled
LATEST MAPS AND VIEWS OF THE EASTERN WAR.
Places that are causing so much excitement throughout the world, from the most authentic sources.
SEBASTOPOL, CRIMEA, BLACK, BALTIC AND AZOFF SEAS,
Showing the present position of the Allied Forces, DISTANCES, POPULATION, &C.
Size of Map, 20 by 32 inches. Price 25 cents, in sheet or pocket form.
H. JOCELYN,
Agents wanted. No. 60 Fulton-st., New-York.
N. B.—Newspapers copying the above and sending the same to the office will receive three copies.

MODERN MYSTERIES
EXPLAINED AND EXPOSED. By President MAHAN.
The contents of this able volume, which is a most complete explanation of the Spiritual Phenomena, are as follows:
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3. Evidence that the Bible is Given by Inspiration of God, as Compared with the Evidence that these Manifestations are from the Spirits of Men.
4. Clairvoyant Revelations of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
Price $1. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

WHAT AMERICANS THINK OF THE WAR.
THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE;
AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE WAR IN THE EAST.
BY W. G. DIX.
Being a fair and impartial criticism on the principles and policies of the Eastern Question, with an especial reference *to the point on which side this country should stand in the struggle.* 12mo., 2[illegible] pp. Cloth, $1; paper, 75 cents. This valuable and interesting work will be sent by mail on re*ceipt of the above sums. Just published by*
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BAKER'S CHURCH MUSIC.
We are now prepared to fill our orders for this valuable work, which is spoken of in the highest terms by all musicians who have examined it.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

PORTRAIT OF THE "LIME-KILN MAN."
DeWITT & DAVENPORT will publish TO-MORROW MORNING, (Friday,) Aug. 17, a very faithful likeness of the "Lime-Kiln Man," drawn from life by Henry Egbert, Jr. Price only 12½ cents.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN S. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

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THE CREED OF CHRISTENDOM; ITS FOUNDATIONS AND SUPERSTRUCTURE. By WM. R. GREG. Elegant 12mo., matches FEUERBACH'S ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. Price $1 25. Just republished from the London edition, by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE RIVERDALE SCHOTTISCH, by JULIUS METZ, 25 cents. [illegible]
COOK & BRO., Music Dealers, No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS BOUGHT—In any quantity, at the Old Curiosity Shop, No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st., where the highest cash price will be given. [illegible] JOHN SYNE, [illegible] No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,
Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinos, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE,
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 91 LIBERTY-ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.:
"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 3[illegible] Pine-st., New-York.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS.
No. 1[illegible] FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he has just opened a new and beautiful carpet warehouse, which he has stocked with a rich and varied assortment of Wilton, velvet, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpeting; also, stair carpeting, oil cloths, &c. all cloths from 1 yard to 8 yards wide; all of which he offers 20 per cent less than any other carpet house in the City. Having a superior stock of goods on hand, calculated to please the most fastidious taste, he hopes to receive and merit a proper share of public patronage. Particular attention paid to the furnishing of hotels, steamers, theatres, &c., which will be done on the most satisfactory terms. Churches and benevolent institutions furnished at a slight advance of cost.
ARTHUR DONNELLY,
No. 9[illegible] Bowery, near Hester-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—The proprietor of a first-class retail store, who has successfully prosecuted the business for upwards of 20 years past, now wishes to retire, and therefore offers for sale his store, and a lease of the premises for a term of years as desired, on accommodating terms, to a suitable person; the store is very beautifully fitted up, and most admirably located on commanding thoroughfares, to control almost any amount of business commensurate with the energy and capital invested. For particulars, inquire of F. HUNN, No. 19 Gold-st., New-York.

$800.—A FRUIT STORE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—situated in one of the best business locations in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and is now doing a safe and profitable business. The stock is all fresh and well selected. Price $800, for which good endorsed paper will be taken at three and four months. Address I. S., at this office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The printing office No. 29 Spruce-st., containing presses, type, and every convenience for carrying on a profitable business. Many advantages are offered to any one desirous of embarking in the business. Apply on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$1,000 BOND OF THE DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD, SECOND MORTGAGE, No. 31.—The bond was enclosed to the address of W. F. DOGGETT, Secretary of the Dayton and Western Railroad, at Dayton, Ohio, was mailed on the 18th July last, and never reached its destination. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment of it having been stopped. Apply at
DE COPPET & CO.'S, No. 19 William-st.

LOST—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, on the boat which left Staten Island (Vanderbilt Landing) at 7 P. M., a package of valuable papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them with A. WIGHT, at No. 2[illegible] Broadway, room No. 2[illegible].

NOTICE—A certificate of stock of the Gardiner Gold Mining Company, No. 2[illegible], for $500 shares in the name of GEO. W. McLEAN, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the renewal of the same.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BOARDING AND SEA-BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND—Two miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, four miles by stages. The house is commodious and well shaded, the grounds extensive; bath house and fine sandy beach, with fine land and sea views, making it a very pleasant Summer residence. Inquire of J. S. LAWRENCE, at Mr. MUIR'S, No. 9 John-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
E. B. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 32 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 1[illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and, last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each *stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width*, be it wide or narrow, bevells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machine makes at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and *must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.*
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—*A new article for* capping guns and pistols, the only box or primer adapted to Colt's revolver, just the thing for use, not liable *to get out of order; no spring to wind up or to throw out the* caps; will keep the caps dry; can be used with gloves or mittens. For plain box, enclose $1 25; engraved, 25 cents *extra; plated, $1 75. Enclose the above-named sum and* I will send to any address. To the trade, plain box, from one to six dozen, 75 cents each; 12 dozen, 62½ cents, in all *cases cash. The subscriber also manufactures small arti*cles in brass and iron cuts, dies, embossing tools, models, fancy designs, &c. LEWIS WHITE,
No. 10 Trumbull-st., Hartford, Conn.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUITS—By LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN.—It is the only positively self-sealing air-tight can ever invented, requiring no wax, solder or cement! Acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They are easily sealed and opened, and never fail to preserve peaches, pears, apples, quinces, berries, green peas, corn, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Directions for putting up all kinds of fruits and vegetables will accompany the cans. Agents wanted.
BROWNELL & CO., 3[illegible] Pearl-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—On the 20th of August, the second floor of the building known as the Christian Home, at No. [illegible] East 2[illegible]th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., will be appropriated for the sale and painting of china, glass and crockery, the profits of which will pass into the hands of a board of trustees for building and supporting the Institution. The greater part of the goods will be imported from France and England, and sold at unusually low prices. The Madison-av. stages pass the door every few minutes. A work containing the objects of the Institution will be published in September.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE [illegible] from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE, and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 1[illegible] Washington-st., Boston.

IRON AND HARDWARE, No. 2[illegible] Washington-st., N. Y.—We offer at lowest market prices and in quantities to suit:
Round, Square and Flat Bar Iron,
Scroll, Band, Rod and Hoop Iron,
Horse Shoe Iron and Nail Rods,
Anvils, Vices, Saws, Nails,
Axes, Smith Bellows, [illegible], &c., &c.
REMSEN & SAMPSON.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class houses in York-ville, from one city lot [illegible] can remain on mortgage. Price from $5,000 to $14,000. One house and lot in [illegible] in the City of New-York. Price $8,500; [illegible] to loan on mortgage [illegible]. Inquire at No. [illegible] Broadway. PETER H. FOSTER.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Some first class three story and basement brick houses, finished in the best style with the modern improvements, and desirably located in South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of HERMANN & LUDEWIG, No. 3[illegible] Wall-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A gray pacing pony, 14½ hands high; can pace in 3:40; sold very low for want of use; kind and good under saddle or in harness. Inquire at No. 3[illegible] Burling-slip.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x38 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story, attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underneath, and enclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, [illegible] tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except dwelling, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly-place, and adjoining Cornelius Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 24 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; front on the river 140 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extension 20x30 feet, two-story, servant's stairway, &c., &c. The ground contains 4 city lots, 25x100 feet. Situated on 12[illegible]th-st., in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Railroad Station, and surrounded by the best improvements; peaches in abundance, plums, cherries, strawberry beds, &c., &c., and abundance of shrubbery and shade trees. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use, about 2 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western lands, and $1,000 in cash.
Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 40 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated near the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Port Chester. Inquire for particulars of E. B. WESLEY, No. 4[illegible] William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two first-class Philadelphia brick dwellings, (English basement,) 19 by 50 feet, all the way up, situated in 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 19 by 13[illegible] feet, court-yards 2[illegible] feet, and rear yard 50 feet, containing all the modern improvements; and are four-story basement and cellar, and built in the most thorough manner, and warranted in every particular. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or country residence, and $1,000 in cash. Price $9,000 and $[illegible] can remain. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FOR SALE.—A first-class daguerrean gallery in the thriving city of Chicago, Ill. This gallery is one of the best in the city; has a well established business, and offers to an enterprising artist an opportunity to make a good investment that rarely occurs. For particulars inquire of W. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Chicago, Ill.; or WATSON, MITTEE & CO., No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—Mr. H. PEUGNET begs to inform the public and his friends that he has not sold his institution to any one. His property, 131 feet on Bank-st. and 134 on Troy-st., is offered for sale. The buildings which were used during twenty years for a large institution, may be sold with sixty-six feet on each street, and with from one to six more lots if desired.
FOR SALE—Instruments of Natural Philosophy.
Address H. PEUGNET, No. 2[illegible] Bank-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Rose and William sts., near Pearl, containing 63 feet 3 inches on Rose-st., 75 feet on William-st., 227 feet on the east, and 220 feet on the west line. Fronting on Rose-st. is the Meeting-House of the Society of Friends, and on William-st. are four 3-story brick houses, which are rented for $600 each. For terms, apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 3[illegible] Pearl-st., or WILLIAM H. MACY, at Leather Manufacturer's Bank.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, the basement and second floors and upper part of houses Nos. 4[illegible] and 4[illegible] Broadway. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., from 8½ to 10½ A. M.

A FARM ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE—About 80 miles from New-York, of about 175 acres, of which about 50 are woodland, and a peach orchard of about 20 acres, in fine condition, with a new dwelling-house, good barn, &c. It is well adapted to the culture of fruit, grain and grass. For full particulars, inquire at No. 2[illegible] Front-st., New-York.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS TO EXCHANGE—One of 45 acres, one of 125 acres and one of [illegible] acres, in Rockland County, N. Y., near depot. One of [illegible] acres at Nyack, N. Y., river front. One of 2[illegible] acres at Hempstead, L. I., near depot. All with good improvements, excellent soil, and an abundance of the best of fruit. For sale or exchange for improved property in the City of New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 80 acres, near Glen's Falls, New-York, with valuable water privileges, factory, machinery, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 36, with addition, [illegible] barn, stable, corn and hog houses [illegible]
&c., convenient [illegible]
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A small farm, containing about thirty-two acres of land, situated on the plank road leading from Vanderbilt's Landing to the village of Rossville, eight miles from the former, and one and a half miles from the latter place. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of E. K. VAN DYKE, Corn Exchange Bank, this City.

IOWA, ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property. 660 acres in Michigan; 3,000 in Iowa, in different Counties; 1,000 in Illinois. All of the above tracts are superb land and admirably located. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A gentleman about leaving for Europe desires to dispose of his carriage two horses, harness, etc. The same can be seen at Mr. DICKEL's Riding School, Nos. 9 and 11 1[illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—The handsome three story house No. 77 West 20th-st., is in perfect order and has the modern improvements. Rent $[illegible] a year. Immediate possession. Apply to CHAS. B. HART, 51 William-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—Situated in the town of Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., six miles north of Newburg, and 12 west of Hampton, containing 36 acres under a high state of cultivation, with tenant-house, barn, granary, and all the necessary out buildings. The house is new, finished in modern style, 2 stories high, with wings; cistern under kitchen, and a well of excellent water near the door. Shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds. For pure air, good water and scenery the situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock or at No. 7[illegible] East 2[illegible]th-st., of PETER N. H. JACKSON.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND, AT STAPLETON—On Harrison and Quin sts., with plenty of ground, stable, fruit and shade trees attached, all in good order, and will be rented low to a good tenant; about midway between Vanderbilt's and Stapleton Ferries, and within five minutes' walk of either. Immediate possession. Apply to Dr. LEA, or R. G. SMITH, near the premises.

NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, and as the present tenant is about to leave the State, the furniture, which is new and of the best quality, is for sale. Apply to J. M. DOUGLASS, West Hoboken, one mile from the ferry.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Bedford-av., near DeKalb, with large garden, well stocked with vegetables, fruit trees, glass arbor, &c. Myrtle-av. cars pass within two blocks. Apply on the premises, to J. BAXWELL.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Complete with all the modern improvements and richly furnished, being situated in the upper part of the City, near a public square; is a desirable residence. Address F., at this office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—From 1st Sept., three minutes walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Apply at No. 42 Exchange place.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of back basement of a three story house to let, to a small family. House is pleasantly located, excellent neighborhood, and contains all the latest improvements. To a good tenant, rent will be moderate. Cars pass near the house. Apply on the premises No. 1[illegible] West 3[illegible]th-st., near 9th-av., last house in the row.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 1[illegible] Walker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 77 and 79 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 57 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building at corner of 22d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Pearl-st.
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In the Depot Buildings, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one block east of Broadway. Inquire on the premises, at the office of E. ANTHONY.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 1[illegible] Cliff-st.

HARRISON'S FUMING PASTILS—Are to cleanse the atmosphere of a sick or confined room. They do the work effectually, and leave an agreeable odor. MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 1[illegible] Greenwich-st. can furnish any quantity of them at wholesale; and W. M. SOMMERVILLE, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st. at retail. There is nothing that will so quickly arrest the pain from a burn, scald or cut, or wound, as HARRISON'S ELECTRIC PAIN SALVE. It will heal, too, in the shortest possible time, without leaving a scar.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, NEW-YORK.—ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, the [illegible]

RACHEL
supported by a full company of distinguished Artists from Paris, will make her First Appearance in America.
RACHEL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the management of RAPHAEL FELIX.
Mlle. RACHEL.
Mlle. SARAH from the Comédie Française, Paris.
Mlle. LIA from the Porte St. Martin, Paris.
Mlle. DUBREY from the Comédie Française, Paris.
Mlle. DINAH, from the Odéon, Paris.
Mlle. BRIARD from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
Mme. LATOUCHE, from the [illegible]
Messrs. RANDOUX, from the [illegible]
CHERY, Aîné, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
LATOUCHE, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
BEAUVALLET (Léon) from the Odéon, Paris.
DIEUDONNE, from the Conservatoire, Paris.
CHERY, Jeune, from the Ambigu, Paris.
BELLEVAUT, from the Royal Theatre, Brussels.
PELLETIER, from the Ambigu, Paris.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BALLET TROUPE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH DANCERS AND FRENCH VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, by several artists from the French Theatre, New-Orleans. The Ballet will include the following distinguished [illegible] Mlle. VESTVALI [illegible] NATALIE FITZJAMES, Mlle. [illegible] Mons. L. THIERRY, Mons. TAYER, WITH A FULL CORPS DE BALLET.
THURSDAY, Aug. 16,
To commence with vaudeville, in one act,
LE PHILTRE CHAMPENOIS.
After which the Grand Ballet,
L'ISLE DES MARIAGES.
And the Spanish Ballet,
LE METAMORPHOSE.
After which, first time,
AH! QUEL PLAISIR D'ETRE GARÇON.
by all the Artists.
For characters and incidents see bills of the day.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8.
Boxes and Parquette ONLY FIFTY CENTS.
Grand Ballet and Vaudeville every night this week.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MLLE. TERESA PARODI in New-York since her return from Europe. Grand Concert for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk.
MLLE. TERESA PARODI,
Assisted by
Madame AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH,
MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
And other eminent Artists,
will give a Grand Concert, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers from the epidemic in Norfolk, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.
Particulars in future advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MR. BURTON in three pieces. A great night for fun. THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1855.
BLUE DEVILS.
Megrim .... Mr. Burton.
James .... [illegible]
POOR PILLICODDY.
John Peter Pillicoddy .... Mr. Burton.
O'Scuttle .... [illegible]
Mrs. O'Scuttle .... [illegible]
TURNING THE TABLES.
Jack Humphries .... Mr. Burton.
Jeremiah Bumps .... [illegible]
Patty Larkins .... [illegible]
FRIDAY—The PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY in CINDERELLA.
SATURDAY—MR. BURTON in Comedy and Farce.
Tickets .... Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes .... [illegible]
Orchestra Seats .... [illegible]
Box Office open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—GABRIEL RAVEL and the MARTINETTI FAMILY.—THIS EVENING, Aug. 16, will be presented, first time, the gorgeous Pantomime of the
GREEN MONSTER.
White Knight, Gabriel Ravel; Harlequin, [illegible]
The fancy Ballet of
PUNCH IN GOOD HUMOR.
After which Exercises of the Mystic Rings by the Martinetti Brothers.

THE BENEFIT—To be given to Miss FANNY OSBORNE by her friends who sympathize with her in her prolonged sickness, will take place at Wallack's Theatre on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.
Further particulars will be duly announced.
Tickets can be had at DAUBNER'S [illegible] ticket office, JOLLIE'S music store, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, of Mr. MOSS at the box office of the Theatre, and of members of the Committee.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, Aug. 16.—WYMAN, the Necromancer, whose wonderful exploits in Legerdemain have won for him the title of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE, will perform THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 8, in a choice variety of his beautiful feats and magic and ventriloquism. The BEARDED INFANT, [illegible] THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the DWARF LADY, &c. still here. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents. BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY—$5,000 to be awarded in premiums and for portraits of the handsomest ladies in America. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forests, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition a few days more at the Crystal Palace, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England.
Its height was 363 feet; its diameter 31 feet, and nearly 100 in circumference. The Fine Arts, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curious objects still on exhibition.
Doors open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—This celebrated Troupe from the Howard Athenæum, Boston, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, and continue for one week, during which time they will give a variety of their great BURLESQUE OPERAS, commencing with BOHEMIAN GIRL, after which engagement they return to New-York and commence the season, with entirely original productions.

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REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.—The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line of the above, for the same quality, less than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express
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EAR-RINGS	[illegible]
PINS	[illegible]
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GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	[illegible]
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GOLD PENCILS	[illegible]
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	[illegible]
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Jewelry of every description.

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SILVER TABLE SPOONS	[illegible]
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Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.
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All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, [illegible] too numerous to mention.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 3[illegible] Fulton-st., N. Y.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

ALL HAIL!—
What's in a name? Punch did say
To Louis Napoleon the other day.
LYONS' name is greater than all,
For by his works vermin fall.
Not man—but rats, roaches, bed bugs, &c., [illegible] the pill or powder. [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Buy no other.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 3[illegible] Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on [illegible]
JOHN K. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hon. Sir: I have received your letter, and [illegible] other expressions of respect, [illegible] my expression of my opinion in regard to the [illegible] resolutions for reinstating the Whig party, [illegible] to the formation of a new party on a Northern sectional basis.

You are aware that I have withdrawn from the arena of politics, intending to pass my days in the [illegible] of rural life. Yet it seems [illegible] to me, and to my own self-respect, that I should not refuse to comply with your request. To [illegible] my opinion in the present conjuncture would argue an indifference to the national welfare [illegible] I do not feel, and which would be incon[illegible] with the allegiance that every citizen owes to his country. Sincerely coinciding in the views you have expressed, honor and propriety demand that I should secure you of my approval of your course.

Whatever may chequer the principles of the Whig party, in my estimation they are as valuable and important as ever. They are endeared to me by cherished associations, and by years of honest effort in their defence; they still have the same [illegible] in the Republic. History will attest that the efforts of the Whig party were emphatically those of a true patriot. To [illegible] a just regard for the [illegible] of the Union, to maintain the national [illegible] by the observance of justice in our [illegible], to guard against executive [illegible] and encroachments, and to promote the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the country by a wise exercise of the legislative power, were among its prominent aims. These are no ephemeral views, to be advocated to-day and renounced to-morrow; they involve great and enduring principles which will be of continual recurrence and application in the administration of government, in every phase of our national progress. Regarding the elevation and prosperity of the people as the only legitimate objects of political effort, and convinced by experience that the conservative functions and liberal measures for which we contended hitherto are really conducive to the public welfare, I propose to adhere to them. I am opposed to the dissolution of the Whig party, and retract what only I will not disown its principles. If the Whigs generally are prepared to dispense under a sentence of self-condemnation; if a great and patriotic party is about to commit suicide, its own representatives acting as executioners, you must permit me to wash my hands of the foul act. I choose to have no part or lot in the matter.

A moral spectacle will be presented when the disorganized assemblies in State Conventions to perform the enviable office of pronouncing that the Whig party is no more. It has been suggested that they should speak for themselves, as some of their old associates, still loyal to principle and true to their antecedents, may question the validity of the fiat issued at Baltimore. It will probably be urged in answer to our objections, that if we are deprived of our own party organization, another stands ready with open arms to receive us, and that nothing more is intended than a Protean change of shape. In other words, it is an exhilirating metamorphosis, and not political annihilation, to which we are summoned. This view of the case deserves serious attention. It brings us at once to the question whether the formation of a Northern party on grounds relating to negro slavery exclusively, and ignoring the real objects for which our federal system was designed, is likely to prove beneficial or useful. Will a party so constituted, looking for it must be to the Free States, confer any practical good upon the country? Will its efforts advance the interests of liberty and civilization? Can it emancipate a single slave or improve the condition of the African race? Will its struggles for supremacy strengthen the foundations of American freedom and independence? Will it do anything for commerce, for internal improvements, for domestic industry or for the promotion of the general welfare? Is it consistent with the examples and teachings of our republican fathers, or with the idea of a federal system that the people on one side of the Potomac should combine themselves into a party to take possession of the Government of the United States? On sober reflection my honest judgment answers me in the negative.

Believing that a sectional combination of this kind is fraught with danger and mischief, it does not accord with my views of duty to enlist under its banner. In federal politics, I am not prepared to serve in any party which does not identify itself with the whole country by presenting broad National principles and a system of measures upon which good men in both sections, and in all the States from Maine to California, can unite in friendly cooperation. If a Northern Anti-Slavery party is desirable, it must be desired that all the people of the Free States should enter into it. The very proposition implies that we are to be met by the people of the Southern States in solid array. We cannot close our eyes to the practical consequences of such a conflict. Its effect must be to exasperate one part of the Nation toward the other part, and to weaken if not to banish those sentiments of friendship and brotherhood which gave birth to the Constitution. In such a warfare, both sections will be roused to fierce resentment by mutual insult and denunciation, until either side will see in the other aliens and enemies instead of friends and fellow-citizens; and in a word we shall cease to be one people.

It is contended that the Union is too strong, if not too sacred, to be endangered by angry contention between the North and the South. This may be true while the contest is confined to a band of sectional gladiators; but how long the Federal compact would survive a partisan struggle between the people of the Free States and the people of the Slave States, or to what degree mutual wrath or vengeance may be mingled with safety, are problems upon which I choose *not to speculate*. But I will not hesitate to express my conviction, that if the time ever comes when fraternal kindness and sympathy between the States shall be extinguished in the popular breast, and when the sectional animosity which is avowed in some quarters shall become the common sentiment of the American people, the Union will no longer be worth preserving. It will no longer be the Union established by WASHINGTON and his compatriots, on the broad foundation of common interests, friendly ties and national patriotism.

You must not infer that my sentiments concerning Slavery have undergone any change. My opposition to the introduction of Slavery into free territory is unalterable. As a representative I resisted it to the best of my ability; as a citizen I will sustain all just and reasonable action calculated to confine the Institution to its present limits. On this subject the position of the Northern Whigs has been uniform and consistent, and why shall we leave the high ground we have occupied to rush into an unnatural alliance with reckless, unreasoning fanaticism? If I am not disposed to reduce the negro to a political stalking horse for party purposes, you must not conclude that I am indifferent to his true welfare. I would gladly cooperate in every national plan for ameliorating his condition. But we are hardly called upon to forego all other considerations and make him the exclusive object of our zeal and solicitude.

In the first place, our power over the subject is confined to very narrow limits. Each State must regulate and control the political *status* of its colored population. It is the undoubted right of every State to decide the question for itself, independent of external interference. If all the people of the Free States should join the Abolitionists, they would not have the power to liberate a slave. In all its essential proportions, Slavery as it exists, would remain untouched. In our own State, we have conferred a certain degree of freedom upon the colored race. But when shall they be permitted to vote, to hold office, and to participate in the blessings of social and political equality? Until this question is solved, it becomes us to exercise some charity towards the citizens of other States where the African element constitutes one-fourth or more of the whole population. It appears to me that our political action should be directed to subjects over which we have some effective control, instead of wasting our energies on questions which the Constitution of the country has placed beyond our reach. We may skirmish near the outposts; but when Slavery is abolished it must be done by the people in the Slave-holding States. Whether they will be converted to juster views of duty and humanity by partizan clamor, harsh reproaches, and constant blasts of fury from the North, is an inquiry which appeals to the candor of every honest philanthropist.

It is contended, however, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise not only justifies but demands a dissolution of national parties, and the formation of a Northern party. We must admit that this feeling is natural, for the provocation was great. But in deliberating on our responsibilities, as in the personal and social relations of life, moderation is a virtue, and reason is wiser than revenge. The violation of the Missouri Compromise was a great wrong, and an unmerciful calamity. If it had been the deliberate act of the whole Southern people, the question would have assumed a [illegible]able. But it was the measure of a party and not of a section. It was the work of politicians and demagogues, from both sections, aided by a faithless Administration. It was forced through Congress by party discipline and Executive influence, against the general sentiment of the whole country. It was not called for by the people of the South. On the contrary, the leaders of conservative men in the Slave-holding States condemned the measure as dangerous, unjust and aggressive. Instead of proclaiming a sectional war against the South, let us first appeal in that portion of the Southern people who are still loyal to country and faithful to time-hallowed covenants, invoking them, in the name of patriotism and justice, to come forward and aid in undoing the wrong of which we complain, and in restoring that mutual goodwill which imparts to the national compact its true strength and its only value.

The Nebraska bill, based upon the absurd theory of territorial sovereignty, was an invitation to the friends and foes of Slavery, to rush in and struggle for the mastery. Serious strife in the Territory was thus made inevitable. This has been aggravated by an armed invasion from Missouri, encouraged by the apparent connivance of the Administration. Every friend of Republican Institutions must condemn the violence by which the actual residents of the territory have been deprived of the free exercise of the right of suffrage. No reasonable man anywhere can justify this high-handed interference from a neighboring State. I will not dishonor the South by assuming that a majority of her people intend to uphold the lawless doings of the Missouri borderers.

Instead of yielding to the demands of these invaders, it was the first duty of the Government to repress their outrages, and protect the people of the Territory in the exercise of their lawful rights. Until law and order are established, the proceedings in Kansas must be deemed of no legal or moral force. In the sequel, the permanent settlers must prevail in organizing the new State and moulding its Constitution. We are assured that there is now an actual majority in favor of a Free State, and that their strength is steadily increasing. Their final action will not depend upon new *party organizations at the North. The proposed* sectional movement is not in my opinion a legitimate or effectual remedy for the evils that have been let loose upon the country, by an infatuated Congress and a desperate Executive. It is not necessary—for as parties stand, New-York has sent an entire delegation to Congress in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise, and pledged to hold the Administration to a strict account for its delinquencies. The advocates of fusion with the Abolitionists must assume either that the coalition is to be temporary, or that the strife between the North and the South is to be of continual duration. In either view, the prospect is not calculated to attract a patriotic mind. If the country must be forever distracted by internal feuds and angry dissensions, let others wage the hateful conflict, but God forbid that you or I should contribute to widen the breach.

For one, I will not engage in such a contest until I am convinced that reason and patriotism have fled from the South, and that the time has come when the partnership between Free States and Slave States ought to be terminated. It is not the least of the evils resulting from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise that it has given new life to agitators and disunionists. Fanaticism in one extreme stimulates treason in the other, and both conspire to keep the fires of discord in angry blaze. But who candoubt that a majority of the American people, on both sides of the Potomac, desire domestic peace and tranquility; or that they will continue to cherish those national ties which are essential to their happiness, security and independence?

A difference of sentiment between the sections in regard to Slavery is natural and unavoidable. It existed originally, but this was not sufficient to keep the colonies asunder in the great struggle for American independence. It embarrassed, but did not defeat the efforts of wise men and patriots in the formation of the Union. Nor ought it now to prevent the States from acting together in a spirit of friendly moderation, and with a due regard to conflicting interests and feelings, in carrying out the beneficent purposes of the compact. It becomes necessary to this end that parties should be based upon principles which have some connection with the real objects of the Constitution, and with the exercise of those general powers which were intended to secure the national prosperity. A local party or coalition of parties, united on a single idea, and differing in respect to most measures of federal concern, presents no guarantee for its policy, foreign or domestic, in conducting the administration of the county. It contemplates but a meagre performance of political responsibility.

In my opinion no substantial good can come of such a movement. It can achieve nothing but to keep one-half of the United States incensed against the other. Neither the plan of the crusade, nor its probable consequences, accord with my convictions of duty. Many valued friends, with whom my views agree on most questions of public policy, have come to a different conclusion. It must be so. Many are going to the crusades, and we will wish them all a safe return. For myself, instead of forming new political associations, let me adhere to those cherished principles which have the approval of my best judgment, and which find a response in the sentiments of my heart. We are invited to wander after strange gods, but some of us must adhere to the ancient faith. I am still a Whig, and do not intend to desert the ship, even if I am left alone. Others must decide for themselves; but "be our firm answer this—we seek no change, and least of all such change as they would bring us."

I remain, with sincere regard, yours truly,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, New-York.

VERY LATE FROM FORT LARAMIE.

Sad News from Fort Riley—Death of Major Ogden.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 11.

MR. H. F. MAYER, who has been for years established in business at Fort Laramie, arrived in this city yesterday. He left the Fort on the 16th of July. MR. MAYER represents everything as quiet in that quarter—no outrage having been committed by the Indians since the murder of Captain GIBSON, of which we have already given an account. MR. MAYER does not confirm the stories which so often reach us through other channels, of large numbers of discontented and hostile Sioux Indians being collected on the route of the emigrant trains, with the intention of murdering and robbing, nor have they assembled at any place within his knowledge, to make war upon the United States troops, now rapidly concentrating in that country with a view of compelling the Sioux to obedience. On his route to Fort Leavenworth he met no Sioux Indians at all.

Captain FOOTE's Company of Infantry had arrived at Fort Laramie. Col. HOWE's command, consisting of several companies of dragoons, was met fifty miles west of Fort Kearney, getting along finely. The road was lined with RUSSELL & MAJOR's trains, conveying Government stores to Fort Laramie. They were progressing well.

From Fort Riley, the new military post recently established by the Government, we have deplorable news. It will be recollected that the Government determined to make this a prominent post on the Western border, and for this purpose a large number of mechanics were employed to proceed thither and construct additional barracks and other houses. On Sunday last an express reached Fort Leavenworth with the intelligence that *the cholera had broken out at Fort Riley in a most virulent form, and that numbers had died every day since it made its appearance.* Maj. OGDEN, U. S. A., and a most efficient officer, was among the victims of this scourge. All the persons about the Fort were panic stricken, and fled to the hills for refuge from the pestilence, leaving the sick to die and the dead unburied. The mortality is represented to have been very great, one report—which we hope is exaggerated—stating that as many as forty had died in one day.

By the *Polar Star*, yesterday, we received a letter dated at Fort Leavenworth on the 7th, in which reference is made to one written on the previous day, giving all that was then known of the extent of the ravages of the pestilence. That letter has not come to hand. In the one before us the writer says:

"Since my letter of yesterday morning I have learned some further particulars of the state of affairs at Fort Riley, and I give them to you as they are received by persons coming in from there, one by one. It is to be expected that there is no more cholera at that post, perhaps for the reason that there is no victim left—in fact, so far as we can learn, the post is abandoned, all who did not die having left panic-stricken. As yet we do not know the exact number of deaths; it is enough to say that it was awful. Last Friday men were offered $10 to dig a grave, and nobody would do it. The last man from there, who came in yesterday evening, says, when he left he saw four or five dead on the march, and no one to bury them.

"Hold up, Mister, hold up, gentlemen, and I cannot omit to speak of one instance of true courage, though you may think it too some. Mr. I. O. SAWYER, Architect and Builder, of St. Louis—who went out to Fort Riley with Major OGDEN, to superintend the buildings—is the only man who took his place and took charge of all the public property, and declared that he would stay until relieved by a commissioned officer. I am not able to describe to you how much everybody here admires such true heroism."

One correspondent proceeds to reflect very severely upon the conduct of some of those in the public service, and which conduct, if correctly represented, was highly reprehensible; but it may be, that, in the flush of excitement and alarm caused by the sudden appearance of the pestilence *at that exposed point, exaggerated stories have* gained currency. At all events, we shall wait for details before passing condemnation upon men who ought to have known their duty better and to have performed it at all hazards.

LYNCH LAW IN WISCONSIN.

The West-Bend Case—Interesting Particulars.

WEST BEND, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

To the Editors of the Milwaukee Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN: I came to this place last night, and have spent some time to-day in ascertaining the facts and circumstances in regard to the murder committed by GEORGE DEBAR, who was lynched here yesterday. The result is, that I have a greater horror than ever of Lynch Law. The excitement is now over, and even here you cannot find one but condemns the proceedings of yesterday, not one but denies he was in the mob or encouraged it—not one but speaks of it as a cowardly act, and compares—no, they do not compare the two military companies that came here to old women, but say, that any ten old women with broomsticks would make a more forcible military power than they. The women here advised some of the soldiers to lay by their uniforms, so that they would never disgrace them again.

But to the case. I went this morning to see the *woman and man who had been wounded by DEBAR*, and the premises where the murder was committed. The woman was sitting up in bed, apparently *injured badly. I did not see the wounds*, they being bandaged. She is very comfortable and out of danger; she talks easily and with a good and strong voice. She has been a fine looking *woman, and would be now were it not for the hardships imposed upon her by her husband.* She is now but twenty years of age, and has been married two years. She separated from him a year after her marriage on account of his unkindness to her. So much for her.

Of the man JOHN MURPHY, one cannot think without a feeling of disgust. He seems to think of nothing but his loss—his shanty is burnt, and some thirty or forty dollars, perhaps more, of property ruined by the fire. You can hardly get from him any connected account of the transaction at *his house, he is so anxious to display before you* his personal losses. Before I had got half through with an examination of the premises, he solicited me, a perfect stranger to him, to use my influence when I should return home, to obtain contributions for him, on account of his losses. Most of the money he had he has already found in the ashes of his burnt shanty. But by dint of questions I obtained from him the following statement:

About 11 o'clock, P. M., of last Wednesday, MURPHY and his wife being in bed, some one knocked at the door. MURPHY asked who it was, and was answered, "GEORGE DEBAR." The dialogue then ran about thus: MURPHY said, "What do you want?" "I can't stand it to work longer, and have concluded to go home; I want to start early to-morrow and have come to get what you owe me." "Have you the change? I have nothing but five dollar pieces." "Yes, I have change." MURPHY then said to his wife, "you get up with me, may be GEORGE will be mean."

They both got up and dressed, lit a candle and went to the door together and opened it. GEORGE said, "Here I am." MURPHY says he was sweaty and appeared fatigued. After MURPHY had got the money, DE BAR asked him for a drink of water. MURPHY said he would give him some beer, and opened a trap-door and went down cellar after it. He got it and started to come up, when DE BAR struck him with something on the head (he does know what it was, but thinks it a stone, tied up in a handkerchief;) the blow felled him down, nearly senseless. In a moment he came to, and looked up and saw DE BAR lying on the floor looking into the cellar at him; he reached up and caught DE BAR by the hair. Meanwhile the wife of MURPHY had escaped from the house and had run towards his father's, who lived perhaps forty rods distance. DE BAR got loose from him, pursued her and caught her about ten rods from his father, old Mr. MURPHY's house. He said to her, "MARY, go back, I don't want to hurt you." She replied, "I don't dare to trust you." But she either voluntarily or involuntarily went back with him some five rods. By this time a boy, fourteen years old, who lived with MURPHY, awakened, got up, and he and MURPHY went out into the road and cried out "Murder." DE BAR hearing it, commenced cutting at Mrs. MURPHY's neck—he cut on each side of her neck and across on the front, also cut a gash on her left breast and stabbed her in her right hip. She made no resistance, but lay still as if dead. This work upon her was accomplished in a minute. He then went back to the shanty where MURPHY and the boy were crying "Murder," and upon seeing MURPHY he said "JOHN, have I not hurt you?" and started for him. MURPHY ran and the boy after him toward a corn-field that was within six rods of the house, lying between MURPHY's house and his father's. DE BAR caught the boy just on the edge of the field. The boy called for MURPHY, "JOHN! JOHN! come and help me." Then addressing himself to DE BAR, he said "GEORGE, don't kill me! don't kill me." His cry ceased, and DE BAR said to him, "PAULUS, lie still now!" MURPHY was within six rods of DE BAR when the boy was murdered. He ran through the corn to his father's house. About an hour afterwards he saw that his house was on fire, and in a short time it was reduced to ashes.

MURPHY had a gun in the house, and other weapons, but seems to have been demented. No thought of protection of his wife or the boy seemed to have entered his head. His fear that he should be robbed, seemed then as his pecuniary loss does now, to occupy all his thoughts. Any personal courage on his part might have prevented such awful consequences. I have neglected to speak of his wounds. They are but two. One you cannot see much of—that caused by the first blow. The second, on the right side of the head, is much the worse, and is a laceration of the scalp, such as a strong man might make with a blow of his fist. I have seen worse wounds made with the fist. I think the feeling of the community here is, that much sympathy for him would be something of a waste.

I asked him if he had seen DE BAR since. "Yes," he said, "I saw him in jail, and was so mad that I didn't know what to do. I shook my fist at him and told him that he was the rascal that had burnt up my house and done me so great damage. And the jailor didn't know what I would do, and led me out." "Have you seen him since?" said I. Said he, "Yes, I saw him in the Court-House. He cried like a child when he saw me. I said, GEORGE, *are you willing to forgive me?* and he said "Yes—will you forgive me?" and I said I would." At the close of the narration, as at the beginning, he wanted I should see if I could not raise him something to restore his loss of property!

I have told you MURPHY's story. Now let me tell in brief what DE BAR told his lawyers, Messrs. FRISBY & MANN, after being advised by them, that it was better to tell them all he knew about it, as they could better defend him then, and whatever he told the laws would not permit them to reveal. Upon being so informed, he said he had been chased by MURPHY, been struck by him with a club, (I believe) at the last town election, and that MURPHY did not supply him with sufficient food when he worked for him. When he was so faint he could hardly go, MURPHY, upon request, grudgingly, and after much delay, gave him a small luncheon. That he being unable to work, had concluded to go home, but thought he would get his pay from MURPHY and whip him—that he went to MURPHY's with that intention—that he remembered striking MURPHY as related by MURPHY, but remembers nothing of any occurrence then after that, except that he went to Mr. YOUNG's barn, where he had slept—that he went to Milwaukee but had no idea for what purpose. He had no idea of getting any money and did not try to get any. A word or two in regard to the unfortunate young man, DE BAR, and I have done. He was about 19 years old, about six feet high, slim, slightly stooping, complexion light; his mouth, skin, and thin low head, showed a want of energy and discretion, and that he was below par in intellect. To look at him, one would say he was a coward. He was without education, or information; he could barely read; he had excepted his leisure hours and time when he was out of work, for the last six weeks in reading stories of pirates, robbers, murderers, &c. He was lonely in his behavior, and his sallow countenance and glassy eye showed him the victim of solitary vices.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon a coroner's inquest was held before Justice RUBCO. The jury found that he came to his death by the hands of the mob, in which several persons, whom they named, took part. I saw his body. It was a horrid sight. His lower jaw was broken by kicks—his head cut open in several places in long gashes, to the bone, mabe, apparently, in his face, about his eyes! A soldier who marched with Gen. SCOTT to Mexico told me he did not see, in the whole of that war, so much a sight—so horrid a spectacle—as the torture of that young man presented. The end is not yet. There are many here who are determined that mobs shall be punished. I heard one wealthy citizen say that he would spend half he had, but that those who lynched DEBAR should be dealt with according to *the laws of the land. I think there is no doubt* that if there had been no military here, there would have been no lynching. Ten resolute men without arms could have prevented it. Such men are here, and would have taken the responsibility, if they had not trusted to the *military!* If such men as composed that military are to compel obedience to the law, let none but superannuated old women ever attempt to disobey it!

I have never been an advocate for nor against capital punishment. I have never fully settled upon any conclusion in regard to the question. This murder by DEBAR, and the subsequent proceedings, have rather inclined me against capital punishment. Here is a murder committed without any apparent, adequate motive. Perhaps if this young man had been confined in State Prison six months, it would have been apparent to all that he was insane.

The murder of the VAN NESS family in Auburn, N.Y., exhibited more design than this by DEBAR—it was much more horrible. None suspected his insanity but his counsel, WILLIAM H. SEWARD; the public sentiment was more against him than it was against DEBAR. Judges on the bench scouted the idea of his insanity, yet in a few weeks after his trial it became apparent to all, and in a few months he died a maniac in the Insane Asylum.

Yours, truly, O. WYN.

P. S.—I ought to have said Janesville is responsible for this mob. Now Janesville must show how she can prosecute the mob. The Germans had understood here that the murderers of MATTHEWS *were permitted to go at large, and the authorities* winked at their crime. I assured them it was not so.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

Fresh Instances of Mob Law in Western Missouri.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

I wish to present to the public through the columns of the *Democrat*, a plain statement of an affair which recently took place in Cass County, Mo. In the providence of God, and the arrangement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I was called to preach the gospel in Cass County, Mo., in the Harrisonville circuit. I endeavored to discharge my duty as a Christian minister, to the best of my ability, teaching nothing but those truths which make wise unto salvation, and having nothing to do with any of the vexing questions of the day. I had labored thus on the above circuit for a period of seven months, and up to about three weeks ago, the blessings of God attending my labors, and nothing occurred to mar the peace and harmony between me and my people. About the time named, an article appeared in the Cass County *Gazette*, written by one JOHN A. TUGGLE, a member of the M. E. Church, South, in which there was an attempt to excite public opposition against me, by alleging that I had said certain things to him, in a *private conversation*, respecting the decision of the question of Slavery or no Slavery in Kansas, and styling me a Northern Abolitionist. About a week after the appearance of this article, two negroes attempted to escape from Harrisonville, and a report was immediately circulated that I, together with other residents of the town and county, had instigated them to make the attempt—than which nothing could be more false, as I had not even once spoken to a single negro while resident in Cass County; and the other persons were citizens of long-standing, whose characters were above suspicion; one of whom had been a resident in the State *forty-seven years*.

On Thursday, July 26, while peaceably pursuing my way along the public road, I was overtaken by two men—one of them known as Col. WORLEY—who addressed me some impudent questions respecting where I was going, &c., and finally informed me that I had been accused of inciting slaves to escape, and of preaching abolition doctrine, and that I must return with them to Harrisonville and have the charges investigated. This conversation they interlarded with the most profane oaths that could fall from mortal lips. I protested against their right thus to stop me on the public highway, when the afore-named Col. W. leaped from his horse, and began fumbling about his person, as if feeling for a pistol. After some further parley, I informed them that, inasmuch as I was entirely innocent of the charges alleged, and did not fear a fair investigation, I would accompany them to Harrisonville for that purpose. Just as we turned to go back, sixteen more men, mounted, made their appearance. We stopped at a cabin in the prairie for supper, where the bottle was freely passed, and I received the most insulting treatment, being asked to drink, and made the subject of obscene jests and horrid oaths.

We reached Harrisonville about 12 o'clock at night, and I was taken to a hotel, and a guard of three men placed over me during the night, as if I had been the greatest criminal. Next morning I was waited upon by three men, who informed me that they were appointed a Committee to search my effects, in order to ascertain if I had any Abolition documents. This Committee was composed of a Rev. Mr. ALLEN, *Baptist preacher*, Mr. BAILEY, and the proprietor of the hotel where I was confined. They searched everything I had, examined my Bible and hymn book, and read my *private letters* carefully; but could find nothing to substantiate their charges. While this examination was in progress, a meeting was called at the Court House, and I could hear some person delivering what seemed to be a very inflammatory speech. After a while a Committee composed of a Dr. HANSBRAUGH, Col. WORLEY, and Rev. Mr. ALLEN, came to inform me that I was wanted at the Court-House. I accompanied them, and found about two hundred men, the most of whom were of a low class, for I will do that community the justice to say that very few respectable persons participated in these outrages. A certain Dr. MAXSEL sat as Chairman of the meeting. After a call to order, Dr. HANSBRAUGH rose and said that I had been accused of aiding some negroes in running off, and had been preaching Abolition doctrines and circulating Abolition documents, and that it had been resolved as the sense of that meeting that I should leave the State in seven days.

I replied briefly that I protested against their entire proceedings; that with a fair investigation I could prove all their charges false, and challenged them to such investigation; that if I had done any thing contrary to law, I held myself amenable to it, and was willing to suffer its penalties to the full. I was told by one of the foremost in the matter that the law was not strict enough, and they intended *to take it in their own hands*, and that if I did not leave, the consequences would be upon my own head.

This, Sir, is but a brief statement of the manner in which I have been treated on American soil, by persons calling themselves American citizens. How long these things are to continue, I cannot tell, but I think it is high time that something was done to put a stop to them. The fair fame of Missouri is thus disgraced by bands of outlaws—for certainly men thus acting can be termed nothing else, and as yet no effort has been made by the officers of the law, or the Executive of the State to relieve her from the stain. What a contrast do such proceedings form to the genius of our institutions and the spirit of '76. Can this be called a land of liberty, if such a state of affairs is allowed to continue? I, Sir, am a Southern man by birth, and came here from a Southern city, but if Southern institutions are to be protected by such men as have maltreated me, I think I shall seek some spot where, at least, by dearest rights, shall be free from lawless invasions. Let the citizens of Missouri think upon the circumstances which I have endeavored dispassionately to describe—one only of several similar ones which have recently occurred—and let them decide what they will do. Whether they will let these fire-eating politicians ride over them rough-shod any longer, disgrace the State, and bring contempt upon themselves and their children?

Hoping that wise and prudent counsels may obtain,

I am, Yours, &c.,

W. H. WILEY.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9, 1855.

☞ Rev. D. A. HEARN, Catholic Priest at Tuscumbia, Alabama, was killed, about three hundred persons fell on the day, a distance of nearly 200 feet from the tower of the new Catholic Church to the floor. The shock was of course severe, but not a bone was broken, and he was able with his usual energy, to walk to his house, and is now apparently doing well.—Boston Transcript.

Attack by Cattle upon a Red Wagon.

EXTRACT from one of Col. CHARTRAND's letters from the Pine Woods of Mississippi, published in the New-Orleans *Delta*:

"I set out for Augusta, bowling merrily along in a blood-red wagon. The road is beautiful—roofed over with trees and vines, and the air fragrant with the breath of flowers. There was only one drawback—the myriads of flies of every species that swarmed around and ravenously cupped the blood from the ears, neck and flanks of my horse. It is what is appropriately termed here 'fly-time'—that is to say, the period when this numerous family of scourges have it all their own way, and neither man nor beast can venture into the woods with impunity. Now the 'cattle of a thousand hills,' and *even the wild deer, seek the shadow of rest*, and huddle around some smoking pine, or stand in some open field, to escape their persecuting tormentors. On a sudden curve of the road I found myself in one of these 'stamping grounds,' and a sudden roar from five hundred infuriated animals gave notice of my danger. It is well known that the Spanish matadores provoke the wounded bulls of the arena by flaunting the molets or blood-red flag before them. It was the color of my equipage that excited this bellowing herd. They snuffed the air, planted their heads near the ground, tore up the earth with their hoofs and horns, and glared at me with savage eyes. The fierce phalanx blocked the road, and the part of discretion was to retreat. The moment I wheeled the pursuit commenced. A cloud of dust enveloped them, and their trampling feet was like the roll of thunder. My horse dashed forward, frantic with terror, and on they plunged, on every side crushing down everything in their course, goring and tumbling over each other, filling the woods with their dreadful cries, and gathering nearer and nearer in the fearful chase.

"The contest now became desperate. In five minutes we should have been overturned and trampled to death; but at this juncture I threw out my overcoat, and with an awful chasm they paused to fight over it and tear it into shreds. Driving at full speed I turned out a cushion; the infuriated devils trampled it into atoms and came rushing on, *their horns clashing against the buggy*, and tipping up the tire of my hoops. At this fearful moment we were providentially saved. A monstrous oak, with a *forked top, had fallen* near the road, and into this I plunged my horse breast high, and he was safe, the back of the buggy being then the only assailable point. At this the whole column made a *dash, but I met the foremost with six* discharges from a revolver; two bottles of SAWELL TAYLOR's best were delivered in their faces; next a cold turkey, and finally a bottle of Scotch snuff—the last shot in the locker. This did the business. Such a sneezing and bellowing was never heard before; and the one that got it put out with the whole troop at his heels, circling round, scenting the blood that had been spilled, and shaking the earth with their thundering tramp. I was now fairly in for it, and made up my mind to remain until sunset, when they would disperse, as *in 'fly time' cattle graze at night. I was relieved*, however, by the approach of some cattle drivers, *who, galloping up on shaggy but muscular horses*, and with whips twenty feet long, which they manage *with surprising* dexterity, soon drove the herd to their 'cow-pens' for the purpose of marking and branding. This is done every year in 'fly time.' The cattle ranging, scattered thirty miles round, are now easily found, collected at their stamping grounds, where the respective owners assemble and put their marks and brands on the increase of the season. Thus, this Egyptian plague is turned to a useful purpose."

In the construction of the great iron steamship now building on the Thames, the whole of the vessel has been formed of a double "skin" of iron, with an intervening space of three feet. The material is disposed of longitudinally, by which the fabric is rendered stronger; and the outer skin might be rent or torn against a rock without causing the ship to leak, if the inner one remained unbroken. Not only is the ship divided transversely into ten compartments, but two longitudinal bulkheads of iron run fore and aft about forty feet wide apart. By these iron party walls the whole ship is portioned out into so many fire proof apartments as to be good security against fire.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $300 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College, at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. S. Porter, Hon. S. S. Baldwin, A. S. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, H. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Dr. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Lane, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; H. Ladd, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 48 Grove-st., New-Haven.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS informs the parents of his pupils and others who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his School will be opened after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at

No. 19 WEST 18th-ST.,

two doors west of his former residence. The situation is unequaled for the purposes of a Private School by any similar institution in the City, and the instruction is systematic, practical and thorough in all the branches of English, French, Latin, Greek and Mathematical preparatory education. The School consists of two departments—Principal and Primary—and the number of pupils in each is limited to 20.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 211 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square, New-York, under the patronage of the Prov. Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

A CARD.—H. FRUENEY having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall receive on the 10th of September next, in the New Yorker No. 41 East 26th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. FRUENEY, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 16 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DORÆMUS & BIXSON'S, No. 31 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

SCHOOL AT ASTORIA.—To be let, with immediate possession, a large and commodious brick house, with pleasant garden and good fruit, and well adapted for a boarding and day school, having been used for that purpose for the last three years. Constant stages and communication with New-York. Apply to CHARLES MOORE, on the premises, or to R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 124 Front-st., New-York.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that they HOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 14 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 636 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No 72 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAYENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 61 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her Circulars can be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 42 Wall-st., of Messrs. RETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAYENS, Esq., No. 23 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

MR. L. DE GRAND VALE CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING INSTITUTE.—Hudson and Washington Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A first-class Institution with a full corps of efficient instructors and every requisite for health and comfort. References—Messrs. CHAPTRAIN & FOURELL, and Mr. E. FLUENEY, No. 9 French-st.

MRS. BEARE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 and 24 West 12th-st., below 5th-av., to open on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. BEARE will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 356 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

MRS. CHEGARAYE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September, 1855.

MRS. HIX—No. 128 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her French and English BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and Merchants, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 10 East 22d-st.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 East 16th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS BALLOU'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 35th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will resume their Boarding and Day School on

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug. [illegible], at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] 6 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] 6 per cent Bonds. [illegible] Railroad 8 per cent. Income Bonds. [illegible] Terre Haute and Alton Railroad second Mortgage Bonds. [illegible] Chicago and Mississippi Railroad [illegible] Bonds. [illegible] Covington City 6 per cent Bonds, due in 1881. [illegible] shares Nicaragua Transit Company. [illegible] St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company. [illegible] shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co. [illegible] shares North American Kerosene Gas Light Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 20.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, [illegible] the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. [illegible]

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. S. [illegible]

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 25 Maiden-lane, will be sold an extensive and varied stock of fine rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut and enameled furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites covered with rich brocatelle, and with plush and haircloth; mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, sofa bedsteads, marble top centre and side tables, oak and walnut extension do., etc., rosewood and one mahogany piano forte, fine instruments; parlor secretaries, sets of chairs, rockers, large easy chairs, bookcases, etageres, corner and book-stands, mirrors, hat-stands, ladies' work do., [illegible] and mahogany French bedsteads, various styles; large hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, marble top and without; do. washstands, lounges, toilet sets, wardrobes, complete suites of enameled chamber furniture, basement and kitchen furniture. At 12 o'clock will be sold [illegible] cigars, regalia and others, in boxes of 100 each.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Central [illegible], Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Large sale of household furniture, comprising [illegible] mahogany [illegible] sofas, lounges, mahogany [illegible] chairs, maple cane seat cottage [illegible] mahogany and walnut plain and marble top dressing bureaus, enameled and other [illegible] painted wardrobes, enameled chamber furniture, card, centre, work, tea and dining tables, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, feather beds, cribs, hair and husk mattresses, bedding and table linen, looking glasses, cook stoves, crockery and kitchen utensils, carpets, &c. [illegible]

STOCK FIXTURES.—Four counters, with drawers running through, shelving and cases, mahogany office desk, &c.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LIVERY STABLE OF HARRISON AND FLEET.—To close the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased. BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 31 Roosevelt-st., consisting of 16 horses, 2 coaches, 3 single rockaways, 3 double rockaways, 3 top-wagons, 7 light wagons, 1 sulkey, 22 sets of single harness, 6 riding saddles and bridles, 1 side-saddle, 3 large double sleighs, 2 light sleighs, 14 single sleighs, [illegible] in good order, several of them new, 22 sleigh robes, in good order, a large lot of sleigh bells. Also, lease of the premises and stable fixtures, &c., &c. Terms cash—current money. For further particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

ELIAS GOMEZ, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 86 Nassau-st., [illegible] rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany parlor suites, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dressing bureaus, marble-top centre tables, mahogany, black walnut and enameled bedsteads, washstands, rosewood wardrobes, [illegible] tables and writing desks, tete-a-tetes, [illegible] and mirrors, lounges, swing cribs, extension dining tables, work-stands, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, clocks, rocking chairs, piano, [illegible] invalid's easy chair. Also a number of lots of second hand furniture [illegible]. Also, a large invoice of chairs for shipping. Also, an invoice of cigars.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-street, large peremptory sale of the manufactured stock of a Broadway Cabinet Maker, consisting of the most fashionable style of carved rosewood parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture, viz.: [illegible] covered in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, [illegible] tables, rosewood and mahogany chamber suits, to match, [illegible] dining tables, sofa chairs, lounges, &c. Also an invoice of French plate mirrors and oil paintings. At 12 o'clock, eight rosewood and mahogany [illegible]. Packing done on the premises.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 255 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., in consequence of removal to No. 171 Nassau-st., the entire collection of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture contained in the above salesrooms will be sold without reserve. Also, glass and china ware, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SOAP, CIGARS, RAISINS, Coffee.—FRIDAY, August 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich—Herrings, beef, teas, nuts, figs, raisins, prunes, knives, scissors, saws, hammers, chisels, clocks, [illegible] collars. Also, the whole stock of a trimming and variety store, at 10½ o'clock.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Peremptory sale of the stock of Crockery and Glass-ware contained in the store No. 28 Courtlandt-st., 2d floor, will take place TO-DAY, (Thursday) 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sale positive.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1855. A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed until that time. Aug. 3, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due on the 15th instant, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on. THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES [illegible].

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is procured and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building, first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 428 Washington-st., New-York.
P. & J. DUGAN, No. 420 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 48 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 280 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

BRICK, BRICK.—The schooner JOHN S. BRICK will be at the foot of Christopher-st. THIS DAY, with 80,000 LOMAS Superior Hard North River Brick from Fishkill landing.

COAL.

HECKSCHER'S ANTHRACITE COAL.—Prepared in first-rate order for steamers' use and for family purposes. Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Chestnut Coal for manufacturers' use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, range and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard [illegible]. THOS. DYER. [illegible]

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAC CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $6 50, or in quantities, at time of [illegible], at [illegible] per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 390 Greenwich-st., 112 Duane-st., and [illegible], corner of 8th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white [illegible] coal, well screened, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WALKER.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 15th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installment to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A. Lochame,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt. M. Olyphant,	Chas. H. Delmey,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Lecchick,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Lathers,	P. P. Rotconnachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm. C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos. Richardson,	Wm. G. Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H. Elliott,	Robt. Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Bonnard,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C. Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G. LANE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON,
GEORGE BARNES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855.

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report ... $2,800,000 [illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies		$[illegible],411 46
Interest	$122,781 50	
Less included in last statement	77,797 04	44,984 46
		376,395 92
Total		$3,176,405 [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rents, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising	$12,[illegible] 96	
Paid Commissions	6,[illegible] 01	
Paid State and City Taxes	1,321 88	
Paid Claims by death and additions to same	51,921 56	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	6,[illegible] 29	
Paid reduction of premiums	[illegible]	
Paid annuities	264 17	
		81,[illegible] 21
Total assets		$3,094,[illegible] 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$11,980 [illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	2,803,534 99
Fire Insurance account	364 84
Premium account, (quarters not due)	86,080 43
Bills receivable	3,375 02
Deposited for Taxes	4,976 36
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)	29,643 15
Due from Agents	56,077 99
Total	$3,094,[illegible] 14

Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage	$175,211 45
Losses by Death, not due	$30,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855	$21,[illegible] 36
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855	$22,[illegible] 34

Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855, 8,[illegible]

Total number running 1st Aug., 1855, 8,358
Of which 7,319 are for Life.
Of which [illegible] are for 7 years.
Of which 34 are for 1 year.
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.
Total ... 8,358

Increase in amount at Risk ... $607,260 60
Increase in amount of Policies ... 183
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase ... $3,[illegible] 52

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,	David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Brady,	Henry A. Smythe,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore,	John H. Swift,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	Joseph Blunt,	Nathaniel Hayden,
Jonathan Miller,	Abraham Bininger,	John P. Yelverton,
John Wadsworth,	Wm. J. Banker,	Sam'l M. Cornell,
Sam'l E. Sproulls,	John M. Stuart,	Hamlin Blake,
Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Rod'k G. Moulton,	Chas. J. Stedman,	Cephas H. Norton,
John P. Treadwell,	Ezra Wheeler,	William H. Popham,
Lycurgus Edgerton,	W. Smith Brown,	George S. Stark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Duryea,	Thomas Haviland,
Samuel Jessup,	John B. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Luger,	George C. Luger,	Andrew J. Case,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Hinsdale,	[illegible]	David S. Holmes,
George Reed,	James K. Quick,	

J. WILSON FRESHOUR, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 27 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country. ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 586 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 6 Wall-st. and 299 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—One gallon of my FOUNTAIN OIL costs $1 25. *Half pint of my FOUNTAIN OIL costs eight cents.* One of my Britannia Metal Patent FOUNTAIN LAMPS costs $1 25. Tin do., 62½ cents.

Eight cents worth of my Oil will burn, double wicks, giving a brilliant and steady light,

25 HOURS, OR 3½ HOURS FOR ONE CENT.

My Lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn

EIGHT EVENINGS OF 3½ HOURS EACH

Without being Refilled or Trimmed, saving an immense deal of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of Oil.

It will be apparent to every one who examines this matter that this is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE.

And being a pure, fixed Oil, *free from smoke*, pleasant both to the taste and smell, and *free from all danger from explosion*, it recommends itself as being just the thing that every family requires.

This Lamp, although it embodies the principle of the French Mechanical Lamp, is perfectly simple in its construction and not liable to get out of order; yet so far peculiar, *that it is almost impossible to spill the Oil from it in carrying it about the house.*

One gallon of Oil, if burned three hours each evening, will last 140 days, or about five months, and upon experiment and comparison it will be found that one dollar's worth of Oil will burn as many hours as four dollars worth of Burning Fluid, and give a far better light. The public are invited to call and examine this Lamp, which is considered by all who have used it one of the greatest improvements of the age. MATTHEW VANDERHOOF.

Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st., near William, Manufacturer of Sperm, Lard, Whale, Elephant and Fountain Oils.

For sale by W. H. VANDERHOOF, No. 225 Bowery; W. G. CREAMER, Bible House, 4th-av.; J. & C. BERRIAN, No. 601 Broadway; S. W. SMITH, No. 23 Maiden-lane; and by Hardware and House Furnishing Stores generally.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For buildings, fences, roofs &c., at 1½c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, &c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 93 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., New-York, and J. CORNING & CO., New-Orleans, is dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. JOHN ROBISON, of New-Orleans, retiring from the concern. The business of J. CORNING & CO. was relinquished to the Southern Bank, New-Orleans, on the organization of that Institution in 1853. The undersigned will continue the banking and exchange business at New-York, under the name of CORNING & CO., and will adjust all outstanding business of the old firm.

Signed, JASPER CORNING, New-York.
WILLIAM WALKER, New-York.
HENRY M. BENEDICT, New-York.
Aug. 4, 1855. JAMES L. WISRAY, New-Orleans.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date. T. WIGGIN & CO.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man serves as in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torments of toothache are speedily *relieved by the use of this remedy*. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York; sold also by druggists generally.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st., Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, Aug. 15..9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 15..4½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16..9½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16..10½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17....7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17....11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18..7½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18..11 A. M.
Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.	Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19....7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19....11½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20....8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20....12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21....9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21....2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22..9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22..1½ P. M.
Thursday....Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday....Aug. 23, 3 P. M.
Friday......Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Friday......Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.
Saturday....Aug. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday....Aug. 25, 6½ P. M.
Sunday......Aug. 26, 6½ A. M.	Sunday......Aug. 26, 9 A. M.
Monday......Aug. 27, 7 A. M.	Monday......Aug. 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday.....Aug. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday.....Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday..Aug. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday..Aug. 29, 4 P. M.
Thursday....Aug. 30, 9 A. M.	Thursday....Aug. 30, 4 P. M.
Friday......Aug. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday......Aug. 31, 10½ A. M.
Saturday....Sept. 1, 7½ A. M.	Saturday....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.	Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.
Sunday......Sept. 2, 7½ A. M.	Sunday......Sept. 2, 12 M.

ELIAS HAIGHT's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday....Aug. 16, 4 P. M.	Thursday....Aug. 16, 7½ A. M.
Friday......Aug. 17, 5 P. M.	Friday......Aug. 17, 7½ A. M.
Saturday....Aug. 18, 11 A. M.	Saturday....Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
Sunday......Aug. 19, 6½ A. M.	Saturday....Aug. 18, 5 P. M.
Monday......Aug. 20, 12 M.	Monday......Aug. 20, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday.....Aug. 21, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday.....Aug. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday..Aug. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday..Aug. 22, 9 A. M.
Thursday....Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Thursday....Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Friday......Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Friday......Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton $1; Cutchogue 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 25 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 205 South st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 262 Water st., New-York.

SECOND REGATTA AT GLEN COVE.—A Regatta will take place at Glen Cove on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for all yachts of twenty-five (25) tons, and under, to be governed by a Committee appointed by the owners of the sailing boats and subscribers.

Two Prizes, each a richly ornamented Silver Cup, will be awarded. Time of starting 11 A. M. Owners or captains will report themselves and make their entries to the Committee at the Pavilion Hotel, on or before Friday, the 17th inst. There will be a third Regatta at the same place, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., of the Harlem Model Yacht Club. And on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., purses for sculls four, six and eight-oared boats, particulars of which will be given hereafter. WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Chairman. SAMUEL BRADHURST, Secretary.

GREAT PRIZE EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, Aug. 17.—Fourteen Magnificent Prizes of rich and elegant Jewelry will be distributed to the holders of certain numbered tickets purchased for this excursion. This feature of the excursion will be under the sole management of the passengers, they appointing a Committee to carry out the same. FARE FIFTY CENTS. By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of Amos-st. at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music in attendance.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MORSE, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st. 10 A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer afforded for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 166 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

VERONE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—No. [illegible]-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, [illegible] generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE.—On and after WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1855, Sundays excepted, for ALBANY AND TROY, leaving Depot, corner of White and Centre-streets.

Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations north. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M.

Way Express, 3 P. M.—Stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations north, connecting at Chatham Four-Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.

Millerton, at 6 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 10 A. M., stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Fordham.

White Plains, at 2:30 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and stations north.

Williams' Bridge, at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 5:45, 8 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.

FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M.; White Plains at 11:40 A. M.

Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-av. and 26th-st.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.

Mail train leaving East Albany at 5:30 A. M. and Chatham Four-Corners at 8:15 A. M.

On the arrival of the train leaving Pittsfield at 6:30, stopping at all mail stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 1:40 P. M.

Express train leaves Albany at 11 A. M., and Chatham Four-Corners at 4 P. M.

Passengers from Lebanon Springs leaving Canaan at 1:54 P. M. connect with this train, stopping on signal at all stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 8:55 P. M.

5:30 A. M. from Millerton, stopping at all stations above Fordham, arriving at New-York 10:15 A. M.

6:20 A. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations, arriving at New-York at 9 A. M.

4:20 P. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations north of Fordham.

8 A. M. and 2:30 and 6:30 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all stations.

From Williams' Bridge, at 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 A. M.; 5:15, 5, 6:15, 7:15 and 9:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 2:30 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th st. Station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Trains will leave for Croton Falls, and all way stations, at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M., stopping at all stations, and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham.

For Williams' Bridge and all way stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Williams' Bridge at 11 A. M. and 6:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Freight for Albany received daily, until 5 P. M., at the Depot, corner of Centre and White streets, New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:40 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Buffalo at 12:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 8:00 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:20 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 5:20 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 2 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above. J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford. I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers *CRESCENT CITY* and *QUEEN OF THE WEST*, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20 and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence *via* New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:15 A. M. by the New London line, and arrive at Newport at 6:30, and Providence at 5:30, in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets *via* New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 [illegible] 8, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 18
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 1
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, Aug. 15
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 29
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. 12
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. 26

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin ... $120
Price of passage, second cabin ... 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

Passage money, for first class passengers only—for whom there is excellent accommodation—$100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $110, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE!—ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, *VIA PANAMA RAILROAD*—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, August 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, at [illegible] miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating at Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on SATURDAY, 18th of August, direct for Petersburg without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south *via* Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as *via* Norfolk. Richmond passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $33; Palatka, $35.

TO WESTERN SHIPPERS.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now in good working condition, and *freights are passing without any delay.* Shippers by this line may rely on the greatest dispatch. Freights guaranteed to Cincinnati in eight to ten days. Mark goods "New-York and Wheeling Line," and ship at Pier No. 12, N. R. H. B. CROMWELL, Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Master, is now receiving freight, and will sail from Pier No. 4, N. R., *on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock M., precisely.* LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. L. B. MELLEN & CO.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—LANDING AT YONKERS, WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL AND HUDSON. Meals served on board. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. J. POLHEMUS, will leave New-York from foot of Jay-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in time for the cars. Returning, will leave Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. For further particulars inquire at No. 233 West-st., near Jay-st.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st. every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN SLANE against JOAN CAMBIN and others.—To the Creditors of JOHN CAMBLIN and WILLIAM A. BORKE: You are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, No. 78, Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, 18th day of August, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining a suitable and proper person to be appointed Receiver of the property and effects assigned by said Camblin & Borke, to Henry M. Burrell, deceased, and to take from such Receiver security, pursuant to the order made in this action on the 4th day of August inst.—Dated Aug. 6, 1855. WILLIAM BOIES, Referee. WILLIAM H. GRISWOLD, Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS S. RYERS AND JOHN D. SAWYER against M. L. COTTRELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 74 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] eight dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 19th day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1855. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] day of August, 1855, at the City Hall of the City of New-York. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, au8-law6wTh* No. 74 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and SELAH CHAMBERLAIN against the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City of New-York, on the 21st day of July instant, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 39 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five thousand and fifty four dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from the 14th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1855. MANN & BODMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. jy23-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—ATLANTIC DOCK COMPANY, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL CURTIS and MARK HEALY individually and as Trustees of the United States Oil Company, and Eliza Curtis and Caroline Healy, their wives, Stephen C. Sandicker, J. Stuart Grayson, William H. Watson, George M. Willson, John P. Farrar, Stephen P. Andrews, William H. Peck, George Kendall, Elisha V. Andrews, Willard H. Holbrook, Charles A. Coe, C—— J. De Lavergne, George H. Pollock, Stephen M. Allen and The National Oil Company, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 3, 1855. GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney. au6-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER and MARGARET SHAUSMAN against JAMES DINNIN, E. J. A. BURG and ANNA C. BURG, his wife, John O'Neil and Mrs. O'Neil, his wife, her Christian name being unknown, Cornelius Lockwood, Peter Cannon, Madame Cassel, Leonard B. Townsend, Joseph Dunn, John L. Chooser, David Stevenson, Michael H. Cashman, Daniel Cochran and Francis McDonough. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 18, 1855. SMITH & MOODY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. jy19-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN B. ROMAT and JOHN B. TOWNSEND against STEPHEN WILSON and FREDERICK LAMBERT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on July 11, 1855, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 11th day of [illegible], 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 11, 1855. GEO. S. CARMICHAEL, Plaintiffs' Attorney. jy12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—SIMEON DRAYTON against CHARLES A. QUARTIER and HENRY J. QUARTIER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To CHARLES A. QUARTIER and HENRY J. QUARTIER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty-one dollars, with interest from the 6th day of June, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1855. H. MORRISON, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy18-law6wTh* No. 37 Chambers-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH LOUNSBERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of EDWARD A. FRASER, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] 1855. HELEN LOUNSBERY, Administratrix. EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator. au8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE T. CHANCELLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HENRY A. MOTT, No. 70 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1855. MOTT & MURRAY, Attorneys. ap5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH C. COOMBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of M. FREEMAN & CO., No. 48 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1855. JOSEPH EATON, Administrator. ap19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. KNAPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 66 East 13th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1855. CLARISSA KNAPP, Administratrix. mh15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. [illegible], 1855. MARY A. JOHNSON, JOHN H. MAHONEY, Administrators. [illegible]-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN BABCOCK, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same to G. C. BURNAP, at the office of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., No. 110 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1855. GEO. H. BABCOCK, G. C. BURNAP, Administrators. my24-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN R. ST. FELIX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, corner of Raymond-st. and Fulton-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1855. ANNA MARIA M. ST. FELIX, Executrix. ap19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEWIS, late of the late city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 26, 1855. ANDREW V. STOUT, Administrator. mh1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. FAVRE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 32 and 34 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1855. FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, Administrator. mh15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PHEBE EVERIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 168 Henry-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated June 5, 1855. HENRY EVERIT, Administrator. je14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DWIGHT ANDREWS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. J. & J. FONDA, Nassau Bank Buildings, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated July 28, 1855. ADELINE W. ANDREWS, Administratrix. jy31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., No. 116 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1855. JAMES W. BROWN, Executor. au2-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM BROOK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Law Office of NELSON SMITH, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 14, 1855. JACOB MILLER, Administrator, &c. je15-law6mTh*

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 iron is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt, Agent Hudson Iron Company.

New-York Daily Times.

The Louisville Riots.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

AFFIDAVITS BY EYE-WITNESSES.

The following is the view of the riot—its origin, and through whom it originated, which has been taken by the Know-Nothings of Louisville and their organ. The affidavits published by the *Journal* (K. N.) are numerous and long. They all agree in the statement that the first shot was fired by the Irish, from a grocery kept by a man named McDonald, in Main-street. Several testify that a number of Irishmen in and about Quinn's houses were engaged in procuring arms and ammunition for some days previous to the election. We publish such of the affidavits as seem to us most pertinent.

Condensed from the Louisville Journal (Know-Nothing), Aug. 13.

We have not room to give a complete analysis of these affidavits, but it will be seen that they are for the most part the *sworn* statements of respectable and reliable men, who were eye-witnesses of the matters to which they depose. Some of them are statements upon oath of *foreigners* and *Catholics*, who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the riot, and some actually were great sufferers thereby.

From the testimony of Mrs. Caroline Wall, (whose husband, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, was in all probability killed in Quinn's houses,) it appears that for some weeks previous to the election the Irish in the neighborhood where the riot occurred had been procuring arms and preparing for a fight, and that on the Saturday night of the American torch-light procession she had heard these Irishmen say that "they were led to believe that the procession would be small by those who opposed the Know-Nothings, that she saw many of them with arms, and heard them say that they intended to attack the procession."

Joseph Hucker, a German and a Catholic, who lived in one of Quinn's houses, (which were burned,) says there were seventy-five or one hundred Irishmen living in that row, and they had many visitors of their countrymen, that during two or three weeks preceding the election he saw many of them with pistols and guns, and heard one of them, who had several pistols say, on the Saturday before the election, that he was ready, that he had seen Quinn carrying guns into his house, and that Quinn had insisted on his (Hucker's) voting, although Quinn knew that he (Hucker) was not entitled to a vote.

James F. Bickham saw the Irish, eight or ten in number, on the morning of the election, moulding a large quantity of bullets in the cellar of one of those houses, and on the same morning, from 10 to 3 o'clock, Thos. W. Flavell saw numbers of these Irishmen armed with pistols and bowie-knives, passing in and out from the houses of this row. These men had begged Mrs. Wall's husband to receive arms in his house. The women had slept in their clothes the previous night, so as to be ready to leave upon the shortest notice, and Mrs. Ruby Dodd, and Elizabeth Dodd and Margaret Dodd, her daughters, corroborated all these statements as to the preparations that had been made by the Irish in the neighborhood of Main and Eleventh streets.

Mr. R. H. Lee states that there was but little or no fighting at the Eighth Ward polls during the day and that the foreigners were not at any time driven from the polls.

All the other deponents concur in their history of the commencement of the riot.

The scene is described by one of the witnesses as presenting the appearance of "a sheet of flame." The streets fortunately were quiet, and there were but few persons passing, but every American within sight was made a target for the bullets of these blood-thirsty Irishmen. Poor Rhodes was the first victim; he and Dougherty, also mortally wounded, were at the time engaged in performing a friendly act towards O'Connell, an Irishman and a Catholic. Graham fell about the same time. There then seem to be the only Americans at that time upon the Square, except those who were forced to flee from the pistols of the three Irishmen who commenced the attack at the corner of Tenth-street. Simultaneous with this firing from Quinn's houses, two of the Irish who happened at the time to be out of the fort, garrisoned the coffee house at the corner of Market and Chapel, and thence in accordance with the plan of operations commenced firing on all Americans passing by.

It is not necessary here for us to allude to the inhuman cruelty and cold-blooded barbarity of the fiendish creature who deliberately stepped out of the house and finished the murder of Rhodes, within sight and hearing of his own home and the door [illegible] there; nor need we mention the fact, that there were two men at every window of Quinn's house, as testified by Mr. White; nor that when the houses were attacked by the Americans infuriated, crazed by the inhuman murder of their friends, there were some fifty Irishmen with guns escaped from the back of these buildings, as stated by Mr. Lee.

There is the testimony; let every one read it carefully and ponder upon it.

Michael O'Connell, on oath, says: I reside on the corner of Chapel and Main streets, Louisville, and keep there a grocery store. On the 6th of August, instant, in the afternoon, Theodore Rhodes and David Dougherty came to my grocery; they were my acquaintances and friends. They informed me that there were drunken men going about this part of the city, and I had better close my grocery. I did so at once; as I closed the doors they left and went on the sidewalk; as they left my doors some one fired from the opposite side of the street from the house of Mr. McDonald, a very clever man, and who I believed knew nothing of it. Rhodes fell when the shot was fired, and died soon after. Dougherty was also shot, but I did not see that. Dougherty and Rhodes were both quiet and perfectly sober. They neither did nor said anything to give offence to any one. They were peaceable and clever, well-behaved gentlemen. Rhodes had just shaken hands with my wife at the door before he was shot. Immediately and at once after Rhodes was shot, about seventeen shots were fired from the same house in quick succession. The [illegible] effect to my house, and are now to be seen [illegible] one of them struck me in the right leg. When those shots were fired I saw no disturbance and heard of none, and there was not the slightest cause for it that I can imagine, and but for those shots I believe there would have been no difficulty or disturbance; at any rate they were the beginning, and I am sure the cause of what afterwards occurred. I am an Irishman and a Catholic. MICHAEL O'CONNELL.

Subscribed and sworn to Aug. 8, 1855.
O. H. Strattan, Notary Public.

I, Joanna O'Connell, wife of Michael O'Connell, on oath, say: I have heard the above affidavit of my husband read, and know the same is true, and I adopt and make it a part of this affidavit. JOANNA O'CONNELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Aug. 8, 1855.
O. H. Strattan, Notary Public.

Gentlemen: At your request I attended at the house of Mr. David Dougherty, and took the following affidavit, which I herewith enclose.
SAMUEL MATLACK, J. P. J. C.

Gen. Thomas J. Griffith and W. Thum.
Louisville, Aug. 8, 1855.

State of Kentucky, *Jefferson County, sct.*: This day, David Dougherty states on oath before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said County, that, on the evening of Monday, Aug. 6, 1855, about 4 or 5 o'clock, Theodore Rhodes and himself went to the house of their friend, Mr. M. O'Connell, an Irish grocer, corner of Main and Chapel streets, in an office of courtesy; having rendered the friendly duty, we stepped out, intending to go home, but almost instantly Rhodes was shot down, mortally wounded, and myself shot in shoulder, arm, and side, both of us by an Irishman armed with a double-barreled gun, from the opposite side of the street, in the passage-way of J. McDonald's house. Previous to this there was no mob, no crowd, no difficulty, and but few persons on the street. The shots were as unexpected as an earthquake—it was utterly unprovoked on our part either by word or gesture. There was, up to that time, nobody shooting or knocking down, up or down the street, so far as I could learn or see.

While talking with Mr. O'Connell I was near the front door, and must have heard and seen any bustle or disturbance on the street in that immediate neighborhood. DAVID DOUGHERTY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of August, 1855. SAM'L MATLACK, J. P. J. C.

Mrs. Ruby Dodd states on oath that she resides on the west side of Eleventh-street just north of Main, Louisville. There has been considerable disturbance and excitement among the Irish living in Quinn's houses on Main-street, and that *for nearly two weeks before the late August election she observed them armed passing in and out of the alley in the rear of Long's and Quinn's houses, and heard guns and pistols fired during the nights.* The Long boys and Barney Casedy she observed frequently with arms. She was in constant dread from them.

She observed the Long boys and others, perhaps 8 or 10 in all, just before the firing commenced on Main-street, gather up stones at the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, to throw at some persons passing down Main-street in a furniture car, but they did not throw; presently I heard the firing.

After the fire commenced on Quinn's block, I saw a number of *Americans assisting the women and children to escape and carry their furniture out through the alley back of the houses*, and large quantities of furniture was brought to the opposite side of the street by them, and some of the crowd *told Mrs. Mullen to call her sons out, that they would not kill them*; I have *since seen them and they are not hurt.*

During the fire on said house I observed Edward Keyhoe and Pat. Long, and some one else who I did not know, on top of Long's house with guns. Keyhoe is living yet, for I have seen him since. RUBY DODD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, August 10, 1855.
C. H. STRATTAN, Notary Public.

We are daughters of Mrs. Ruby Dodd, and fully concur in the statement above. ELIZABETH DODD. MARGARET DODD.

Subscribed and sworn to August 10, 1855.
O. H. STRATTAN, Notary Public.

Richard H. Lee, one of the special police of Monday for the Eighth Ward, on oath, says: That he was on Jefferson-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, at about 5 P. M., when he heard the report of firearms on Main-street; he immediately left in the direction of the firing, accompanied by Samuel White, also a policeman; when they got to the corner of Chapel and Main, they found Rhodes dead at that corner; they stooped down to pick him up, when the Irish commenced firing on us out of Quinn's-row, from the opposite side of the street; Tom. White, Sam. White, Dougherty and Affiant went across Main-street, when they were fired upon again; at this fire, Graham, who had got in the neighborhood, was shot and killed, and Dougherty was wounded; Affiant then started home, which is on west side of Eleventh, between Main and Monroe, and as he passed the corner of Eleventh, he was fired at by, he thinks, a dozen guns from the windows of Long's house, which is the northeast corner of Eleventh and Main, and owned by Quinn. None of the Americans named above had or exhibited arms. At that time there was no crowd of Americans in sight, nor did affiant see armed Americans in the neighborhood. Soon afterwards, the Americans assembled in the neighborhood and were shot at from the windows on Chapel-street and corner of Market, and here Sam White and Melbourne Scott were shot but not killed. After leaving Chapel-street this second time, affiant was fired at from the back part of Quinn's Row, on Main-street. Affiant saw not less, he thinks, than fifty persons run out from the back of Quinn's Row, toward the canal, many of them armed with guns.

Affiant was at the Eighth Ward polls nearly all day, and states at that place there was little or no fighting, and the foreigners were not driven off from the polls at any time. He made several Dutchmen put up weapons, with which they came to the polls, and which they exhibited in one or two little quarrels that sprung up. RICHARD H. LEE.

Jefferson County, Sct.—Subscribed and sworn to before me, August 9, 1855. J. I. DOZIER, Exam'r.

Caroline Wall, wife of John Wall, on oath, says: She is an Irishwoman; her husband is an Irishman, and a Roman Catholic. On the evening of the 6th inst., about 5 o'clock, I was going home from the grocery of Mr. Brown, on Tenth and Market streets, Louisville, passing down Eleventh-street to Main; when I reached Main-street, at Eleventh, I heard the report of firearms, and looked up Main where it came from, and saw a man fall near Chapel-street, and a great many shots were fired in quick succession from the north side of Main-street, direct towards Chapel. The man who was shot and fell, I learned had just came out of O'Connell's grocery, on the corner of Main and Chapel, in company with a man named Dougherty. Rhodes died in a few minutes, as I learned there. There was no crowd about at the time, and but very few people, and no disturbance, save that caused by the shooting. Rhodes was not disturbing any one when shot, that I know of. I saw the shots fired from the windows of Quinn's-row. I think Rhodes had a carpet-bag in his hand when shot. I did not know him, but was informed on inquiry that his name was Rhodes. Dougherty was also shot a moment or two after.

There were a great many Irishmen in Quinn's row, some of whom were relations of my husband, and they were very often together. *For some weeks previous to the election of the 6th of August, 1855, they (not my husband) were preparing for a fight, and procured and had many arms, pistols and guns; and, on Saturday night before the election, I saw many of them with arms, and they had resolved, I heard them say so, to attack the procession, but it turned out, as they afterwards told my husband, to be too numerous, and so they let it pass. They had been led to believe the procession would be small by those who opposed the Know-Nothings;* this I heard them say. I saw many of them with arms six or eight days before the last election, and they said they were ready for it.

I have not seen my husband since Monday last nor heard of him; I fear he was finally induced to join them in Quinn's row; they had begged him to receive arms in his house, but he declined. We did not live in Quinn's row.

her
CAROLINE ✕ WALL.
mark.

Jefferson County, Sct.—Subscribed and sworn to before me, Aug. 10, 1855.
J. I. DOZIER, Examiner.

Basil Rhodes, on oath, says: I am the father of Theodore Rhodes, who was killed on Monday evening, Aug. 6, inst., at Main and Chapel streets, Louisville. I reside at the corner of Main and Eleventh streets. Chapel is between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

About 5 o'clock P. M. of that day I was sitting at my door, when I heard the report of firearms, and on looking up Main I saw my Theodore fall at Main and Chapel; in an instant I heard twenty or thirty shots fired in rapid succession, so quick as to seem to be a volley; the shots were fired from the north side of Main; my son was on the south side of Main when he fell; I could see him distinctly; he raised his head, and was in a reclining position, when I saw a man run from the north side of Main to within 10 or 12 feet of my son and deliberately shoot at my son three times with a revolver, when my son fell back and did not move again; the man ran at once back to Quinn's row, whence he came; this all occurred in a moment; I had at the moment I saw my son fall started towards him, but the firing from Quinn's row was very rapid, and I did not for a moment or two approach my son's body. I saw he was dead, for he did not move after the man fired his pistol at him; at the time there was no crowd in the street and no disturbance but the firing above named; I saw no crowd until some time after; I removed the body of my son, and, while so doing I heard other reports of firearms, and, looking around, saw young Graham fall; he died in a few minutes; his son had a family; he was shot in the neck and in the forehead; Graham seemed to be coming toward me when he fell.

My son was a very tall man and wore a broad brim white hat, and was easily recognized at the distance I was from him; while reclining he seemed to beckon with his hand to some one for help; he was sober, and a sober man in his habits; he was very quiet, peaceable and inoffensive, as I think; up to this time there had been no disturbance on Main in that part of the city. B. RHODES.

Jefferson County, Sct.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, Aug. 10, 1855.
J. I. LOZIER, Examiner.

Lester Parker, on oath, says that, on the 6th of August inst., the election day, about 4 or 5 o'clock, he was going down Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, and saw Theodore Rhodes just behind him; they walked on as far as Pinkett's warehouse, corner of Eighth and Main, when affiant stopped and Rhodes went on down Main towards Chapel; Rhodes had in his hand a carpet-sack; I have known him for fourteen or fifteen years well, and know he was then sober and had always been a very sober, hard-working, industrious man; he was also a man remarkable for his peaceable and quiet disposition. I never knew or heard of his quarreling or fighting in my life; he was a man of family.

A few moments after Rhodes left me, and no more than ten or fifteen, I heard the report of firearms, and, looking down, I saw that the firing proceeded from the house of McDonald, an Irish grocer, on the north side of Main, opposite Chapel-street, from the alley above his house; also from the house belonging to Mr. Quinn, on the corner of Eleventh and Main, occupied by Dennis Riordan. The firing was very brisk and rapid; at least some thirty shots were fired in a minute or so; the flashes from the windows of McDonald's house assumed the appearance of a sheet of flame. At the time there was no crowd of persons in the street; a few persons were passing along the street, and very few. There was no disturbance there at the time, and no considerable assemblage for twenty or thirty minutes afterwards. A few shots were fired at McDonald's house in fifteen or twenty minutes after the first firing from McDonald's. I live at Portland, below Louisville. During the fire, affiant was assisting to save the property, when an old Irish woman came out of one of Quinn's houses, and said to him, (affiant,) "*Oh! Sir, if it had not been for Burns, none of this trouble would have happened; he was the cause of all this shooting.*" L. L. PARKER.

Subscribed and sworn to Aug. 9, 1855, before me.
O. H. Strattan, N. P.

George M. Kirk states, that, on the day of the election, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, he was going down Market-street to the Eigth Ward polls, and was stopped on his way near the upper end of the Lower Market-house. In a few minutes he saw several shots fired out of the upper windows of a house at the lower side of Chapel-street on Market. Affiant believes that the shots were discharged from muskets or shot-guns upon some eight or ten passers-by, who seemed to be going along the street without any exhibition of hostility, or even of consciousness of the violence contemplated upon them. Two or three Americans were wounded. One was reported to be killed. The wounded retreated. They had no arms and called for some. In a few minutes, several new volleys were fired upon a small crowd passing down to see what was going on. Affiant saw one man wounded in the second volley, and several others were reported to be wounded. A number of shots struck the Market-house, where they can be seen. Affiant was unable to see the slightest provocation at the place aforesaid for either of the volleys of firing. He did not see any armed persons outside of the house from which the shots were fired. At or about the same time several Americans were shot on Main-street, as he was informed, from Quinn's row. This affiant went immediately around to Main-street, and a dead American was being hauled away by Mr. Cooke in a wagon. He had been shot through the head. GEORGE M. KIRK.

Sworn to and subscribed before C. W. Logan, Notary Public for Jefferson Co., this 10th day of August, 1855. C. W. LOGAN, Notary Public.

Joseph Hucker, on oath, says he resided on the 6th of August in one of Quinn's houses, in what is called Quinn's-row, on the north side of Main-street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Louisville; he resided there about seven months; on that day he heard, while in his house, a report of firearms, and on looking out of the window he saw a man lying on the sidewalk, near O'Connell's grocery, on the corner of Maine and Chapel-streets, and in a few moments saw an Irishman pass over from McDonald's grocery, situated opposite O'Connell's, and on the north side of Main, having in one hand a revolver, and in the other a gun; he got within ten or twelve feet of the man lying on the sidewalk, and deliberately shot him in the forehead; I saw the blood come from the wound and also from a wound in the breast; the man never moved afterwards, I think; at this time there was no crowd there, *and no one on the street* that I saw, except the dead man and the one who shot him; but in a few moments some persons came and removed the dead body; a man, an American, then told me I had better close the shutters of my window or I might be injured; and I did so at once; he offered me no injury, but borrowed my gun to fight the Irish with, who were firing from McDonald's house and other Irish houses along the row; he took the gun away and I did not get it till to-day.

The Irish all along the row were well armed, most of them having two pistols each, and also a gun. There were about 75 or 100 Irishmen living in that row, I think, and they had many visitors of their countrymen. I saw many of them often with pistols and guns during the two or three weeks preceding the August election of 1855, and one of them, who had several pistols, told a man in my hearing, on Saturday before the election, that he was ready. Two or three weeks ago I saw Mr. Quinn carry a double-barreled shot gun into his house at two different times. *On the night of the riot there was a keg of powder in the alley opposite Quinn's houses*, which I covered up with bedclothes to prevent explosion. Mr. Quinn called on me and insisted upon my voting, notwithstanding I had told him that I was not naturalized.

No violence was offered to me or my family. The Americans aided me and my family to remove out of my house which was burned, and told me to leave there or the Irish might shoot me. I am a German by birth and a Catholic in religion. JOSEPH HUCKER.

Jefferson County, sct.—Subscribed and sworn to before me Aug. 9, 1855. J. I. DOZIER, Examiner.

Thomas W. Flavell states on oath: That he is a nurse at the Louisville Almshouse; that he was in a house (to see some women of his acquaintance) opposite Quinn's-row, on Main-street, between Chapel and Eleventh streets, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 6, inst. He observed in Quinn's houses numerous men armed with pistols and bowie knives; that he saw Irishmen passing in and out all the time and armed with pistols; that these men saw him and seemed unwilling to allow him to leave the house, and acted as if they thought he was a spy. He states that he escaped from the house while some drays were on the street and when the men were not noticing him. He does not think he would have been allowed to leave the house, had the men noticed him going away. The women he visited at said house told him that on the preceding night (Sunday) they slept in their clothes, so as to be able to leave on the shortest notice. I am an Englishman. THOS. W. FLAVELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Aug 9, 1855.
O. H. STRATTON, N. P.

The undersigned is keeper of the Louisville Almshouse, and says he believes the statements of Thos. W. Flavell can be relied upon as true.
W. A. GAILBREATH.

J. F. Bickham, being sworn, says he keeps a grocery store on the north side of Market-street, near Eleventh, Louisville. About half past seven o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 6, inst., I was walking up Eleventh street towards Main; at that time I lived on Eleventh-street. As I passed the cellar door of Long's house fronting on Eleventh-street, I heard some Irishmen talking, and looked down in the cellar and saw an Irishman have a pair of bullet-moulds in his hands capable of moulding five or six bullets at one time; they were about six inches long; and I noticed the necks of numerous bullets lying on the ground, and am confident they were engaged in moulding bullets. There were about eight or ten Irishmen in the party.
JAMES F. BICKHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to Aug. 10, 1855.
O. H. STRATTAN, N. P.

EPIDEMICS.

The Health of New-Orleans.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Aug. 8.

From the gratulatory articles which appeared from time to time in some of our city papers, our citizens were inclined to indulge the hope that there would be a sensible diminution of the fever during the past week. A little reflection should have satisfied them that such hopes are altogether illusory. Although there may be great contrariety of opinion in reference to the origin and treatment of yellow fever, there are certain marked incidents in its history about which there is no dispute; and one of these is the regularity and uniformity of its duration. The records show us that these epidemics run their course, and with a degree of uniformity that gives the disease a marked and peculiar feature. They have their gradual rise to a culminating point, and then a corresponding decline and fall. Such has been the history of all the epidemics of yellow fever that have occurred in this city.

A few facts by way of illustration, may be of interest. In 1847, the period from the first reported case to its highest point of mortality, was sixty days; in 1853, it was seventy-nine days, and in 1854, sixty eight days. Physicians say that the average duration of a yellow fever epidemic, as such, is from sixty to seventy days. The first officially reported case in the papers the present year was on the 30th of June, so that reasoning on the above premises, it will continue on the ascending scale until the 9th of September. Such will be the progress of the present fever, promising that it will correspond with the history of the rise, fall and decline of all previous fever epidemics.

The fever the present year is full one month earlier than it was in 1854, and also earlier than it was in 1847, but later than in 1853. The deaths for the week ending Aug. 6, 1847, were 123—or a fraction over 17 per day; week ending Aug. 6, 1853, 1,036—or 148 per day; week ending Aug. 6, 1854, 29—or 4 per day; and the week ending Aug. 6, 1855, 222—or 32 per day.

From these data our readers will be able to draw their own conclusions, and form conjectures in regard to its duration, which may be just as accurate as those cyphered out by editors or doctors. If the character of the present fever does not differ materially from those which have preceded it, we have every reason to expect an increase perhaps for some three or four weeks. This increase, in all probability, will be very gradual, and the aggregate of mortality at the termination, we hope and believe will be less than in former epidemic years, and for the very satisfactory reason that there is a deficiency of material, and besides, as we are told by those who are competent to judge, the fever producer is less powerful.

We are pained to say that the weather at the present time is most unpropitious; we have daily succession of showers, and the nights are as cool as in the month of October.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 15.

The yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth is considerably on the increase, notwithstanding the great decrease of population. The doctors, we see, are courageously performing their duty, although the disease is thinning their numbers. Dr. Packer died of the fever on Saturday. Drs. Conrad, Spratley and Shoolfield were all down with the epidemic, but were recovering. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the fever was started in Norfolk on Friday morning, and in less than two hours $2,200 were raised. The *Herald* thinks the amount will reach $3,000. A "Howard" Association is to be organized, more efficiently to aid the sick. The new cases of fever are of a mild, manageable type. The provisions are becoming scarce, and it will not be long, says the *Herald*, before some of the afflicted will be suffering from starvation. The following terrible scene is related in a letter from Portsmouth:

A citizen passing on his way to bury a relative, heard the most heart-rending groans of men and screams of women proceeding from a house near by, and went in to discover the cause. He found two men with the corpse of a woman, and in taking which down stairs, they had jammed it at the turning. He assisted them to release the body, and they then deserted it, and it was some time before he could bribe even a negro to bury it. Passing through the house he saw eight men in one room, all down with the fever, lying about on the floor, and in their midst was the body of a robust looking companion who had died during the night, his comrades being too weak to lift the corpse out. The gentleman who witnessed this scene had himself buried nine of his own relatives.

The Refugees from Portsmouth and Norfolk—Employment Furnished Them.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

The existing epidemic at Portsmouth and Norfolk has had the effect to separate families long united, and compelled them to seek shelter in various places. Many families have arrived here, and to the praise of our master mechanics be it recorded that in every instance where employment could be given the worthy workmen of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport have been promptly entered upon the rolls. As soon as comfortably located here, the inquiry of one branch or member of a family is naturally, "What has been the fate of those others we hold dear?" In some instances I have witnessed the quick recognition and almost frantic grasp of friendship between friends who supposed they were parted forever.

Guano a Preventive of Yellow Fever.

From the Baltimore Sun.

We lately copied from a Norfolk paper a statement that Commodore Cooke, of the U. S. ship *St. Louis*, while on the coast of Brazil, had found guano to be a preventive of yellow fever, and that he had purchased the article to bring home for farming purposes. Com. C. has published a card, in which he says the guano consisted of only one bag, presented to him by a friend (a guano-dealer) in Montevideo, where his ship was lying at the time. He then adds:

No opportunity then offering of sending the guano direct to the United States, it was ordered to be *placed in the bag rack on the berth deck of the St. Louis*, where it remained many months without being particularly thought of. During the time the ship visited Rio in company with the frigate *Brandywine*, where the yellow fever prevailed. After remaining in port sufficiently long to water and provision the ships, they proceeded to sea, where the yellow fever soon made its appearance on board the *Brandywine*, carrying off several officers and a number of the crew the *St. Louis* escaping entirely. This gave rise to some reflection on my part to know how it was that the ship I commanded should be exempt from the malady, whilst vessels of almost every nation in port were suffering. So it occurred to me that the guano, under Divine influence, might have had an agency in the matter; hence, some months after, when duty required that the ship should again visit the same port, where the yellow fever was still raging, I determined to give the guano a more effectual trial, and had it divided for more equal distribution, by putting it into four bags, two on each side of the berth-deck, where it was kept. After remaining in port for several days to accomplish the object of my visit, the ship again put to sea, where we went with a prosperous gale, rejoicing on our way, entirely free from all malignant diseases.

From the Rio Grande—Camargo Taken.

In regard to the movements on the Rio Grande, we find the following in a Goliad paper:

I learned while in Matamoros yesterday, that the Federals had taken Camargo, and the fact seems to be confirmed here by the arrival of private couriers. The Central troops, 300 strong, marched out without firing a gun, and the Federals marched in. The Centrals were under the command of Colonel Sarriago, who was for many years the commandant in La Bahia. He is well remembered by the old Texans; his rank was Captain only, then. He is a great villain to my own knowledge, having had some transactions with him in Matamoros a few months ago. Gen. Woll has made all the necessary preparations for a siege, but it will do no good, mark the prediction. There are only 300 troops in the city now, but the entire central force on the Rio Grande will surrender in less than fifty hours. The Federals will follow them down from Camargo to Matamoros, and then a battle will ensue which will end the Revolution in Northern Mexico.

It is currently reported on both sides of the river, that Juan B. Garza, the man whom the insurgents have declared to be Governor, has issued his proclamation for the assembling of a Legislature at Victoria, the old capital, ins anter.

Woll only has four pieces of artillery, two sixes and two nines, all brass pieces, and drawn by mules instead of horses, a new feature in the management of flying artillery.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Dr. J. W. Ranney's Report, adverse to the proposition passed by the Aldermen, which was presented to the Councilmen on Monday night, was, by special order, to have enjoyed the consideration of that Board last evening,—but it was not reached. The report was a good, strong one, and we shall be glad to see it in print, as soon as the Corporation Printers can turn it out.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Tuesday.
Before Mr. Bridgham, U. S. C.

The United States vs. Manuel Echeuire.—The defendant was held chargeable with having violated the laws of the United States against the Slave-Trade. It was alleged that he had fitted out the schooner *Mary Jane Peck* for a voyage to the African Coast, in 1854. The decision of the Commissioner was, that there was sufficient evidence to hold the defendant to bail, to abide the action of a Grand Jury.

[Advertisement.]
☞ A Great Cure for Female Complaints will be found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union if the fact were not daily confirmed. A trial will insure their recommendation. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]
Richardson & Boynton's Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Cleaning Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $2 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]
Purdy's National Theatre.—Too much cannot be said of the excellent management of this house. The National is no longer considered a minor Theatre, but its title now is "The Model Theatre." "O'Neal the Great," with Mr. J. R. Scott; the new pantomime, "The Magic Barrage," with Mons. Schmidt and Mlle. Therese, and a Farce to-night.

[Advertisement.]
All Ague Sufferers and
All Dealers in Medicine in
Every part of the World
Should read the Advertisement of
Rhode's Fever and Ague Cure, which is
Equally Certain as a Preventive or Cure.

MARRIED.

At Oneida, Madison County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, by Rev. F. Frelinghuysen Judd, Lyman Denison, of this City, to Mary Caroline, daughter of N. B. Wilber, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, after a lingering illness, Maria, relict of the late Bernard McCartin, Esq., aged 50 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 141 Clinton-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, Mrs. Lucy W. Chauncey, wife of Henry Chauncey, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, 17th inst., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, suddenly, Jane E. Lozier, widow of the late Abraham Lozier, aged 53 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elvina Poole, No. 164 Christopher-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, Sarah Maria, daughter of Nicholas Lawrence McChesney, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, No. 1 Washington-place, Pacific-st., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Hannah Jane, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, youngest daughter of Henry and Ann Woodcate, aged 12 years and 7 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Cook-st., above Bushwick av., near the Cross Roads, Bushwick.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 13, Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of E. W. and Mary Wheeler, and only granddaughter of Simon Mudge, Esq., of that place.

"The child that we have loved is gone to Heaven,
And by this gate of flowers she passed away."

We would have kept her. We loved her. Her little winning ways, her sweet smile, her loving eyes and pleasing prattle so musical to our ears,—how *could* we part with them? Our hearts yearned in agony at the thought of her going. But she has gone, the precious one. Our lovely floweret has withered; its bloom has faded; its leaves have drooped;—but it is not dead. The "Reaper's" love shall preserve its beauty and fragrance

"In the fields of light above."

"He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise,
He bound them in his sheaves."

It is a sweet thought, that the little flower that we watched with such tender care and love here, will bud and blossom under the Saviour's watchful eye. The pure airs of Heaven will blow over it, and angelic hands shall cultivate its opening beauties.

We will not mourn the blessed change. But in Heaven, and so soon! None of the sorrows, none of the sins of life! The down of innocence yet smooth on her cheek. Could a long life time of trial, with its bitterness of suffering and doing wrong, give her a happier end? We would not dare bring her back. Safely in Heaven for the hazards of life? Oh, no! we would follow her. A new tie binds our hearts to that blessed place. This gentle lamb of ours is in the Saviour's bosom, with [illegible] hand beckons us to follow the kind Shepherd. God help us on our way. M.

At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, George Asa, youngest son of John H. and Jane A. Mott, aged 6 months and 12 days.

At Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, David Harriott, in the 69th year of his age, formerly of New-York.

At Manchester, Vt., on Monday, Aug. 13, Miss Helen, daughter of the late Hugh Munro, Esq., in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 63 Amity-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets — Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Aug. 15.

$3,000	Tennessee 6s '90	96	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. .. opg.	102¾
10,000	Ind. State 5s b60	84½	1700	do ..... opg.	103
10,000	Missouri 6s	95½	50	do ..... pbc.	103
5,000	Virginia 6s s60	96	100	do s60	104
10,000	do b30	96½	100	do b60	103½
5,000	California 7s '70	87	15	do ..... pbc	103
2,000	City 5s '70	100	100	do s60	103
3,000	Erie 2d M. Bs s3	100	100	Panama Railroad .. b60	110
4,000	Erie Bds of '75	91½	200	do s60	109½
1,000	Hud. Con. Bds. .. s3	76½	20	Sixth-av. Railroad	76
1,000	Goshen Line Bds.	91	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R. b60	105½
13,000	Pan. Bds. 1st issue	109	100	Erie Railroad c	53½
100	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87½	250	do b3	53
10,000	do 15	88	100	do s60	52½
20,000	do b30	88	100	do s60	53
25,000	do b60	88	200	do b3	53
1000	New-York Cen. 7s	102½	300	do b60	53
25	Mechanics Bank	115½	100	do s10	52
37	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	132	500	do	52
12	Bank of Commerce	110	100	do b60	53
5	Hanover Bank	97½	200	Harlem Railroad s3	29
5	Commonwealth Bank	100	300	Reading Railroad	97
5	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	98½	2050	do c	97
5	U. S. Trust Co.	103	100	do b60	97
150	Canton Co	28	200	do b60	98
200	Nicaragua Tran. Co. s3	19½	400	do	97
200	do b60	20	100	do s3	97
100	do s60	19½	200	do b10	97
100	do b3	19½	100	do s60	97
14	Penn. Coal Company	107	300	do	97
200	do s3	107	100	Hudson River R. R.	41
500	do b60	107½	100	do b60	41
200	Cumb. Coal Co. s3	29	150	Central R. R.	101
100	do 3	29	100	do b30	102
300	do c	29	100	do b60	107
100	do b60	29	200	do b30	104
200	do b60	29	100	do b3	101
200	do s30	29	300	do b44	102
200	do b3	29	50	do s60	101
50	do s3	29	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	110
50	do s30	29	100	do	110
10	Mahanoy & S. Coal Co.	45	155	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93
40	Ill. Cen. Railroad	97½	100	do b30	94

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:

$6,000 Chicago & Miss. R. R. 1st mort., int. added ... 65
7,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R. 1st mort., E. D., int. add. .. 45
£1,000 Cin. and Chicago R. R. 1st mort., int. added. 76
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co. 85
6 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 88
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 89
700 shares Sheldon Mining Co., ($ 5 paid in,) .... 5c.

After the Stocks were disposed of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *St. Louis*, of 2,000 tons, carpenters' measurement, was sold for $245,000. According to the terms of the sale, the Pacific Mail Steamship Stock would be taken in payment.

Sixteen twentieths of the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, as she lies at Newburg, with all her furniture, tackle and apparel, were sold for $30,000.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Muller:

$3,000 Evans. and Ill. R. R. 1st Mort., int. added. . 67½
20 shares Farmers' & Citizens' Bk. of Long Island 55½
20 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank 141
7 shares Morris and Essex Railroad 105

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds	100	50	Hampshire Coal Co.	8
10,000	Indiana State 5s .. s3	86	43	N. Y. Cen. R. R., &c.	103½
14,000	Missouri 6s	95½	100	do b45	103
16,000	do b3	95¾	300	do ..... opg	103
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88	50	do ..... opg	103
5,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	77½	210	Erie Railroad	53
2,000	Har. 2d Mort. Bs	90	150	do	53½
25	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	74	300	do b3	53
40	do	74½	100	do b60	53
50	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	110½	250	Harlem Railroad	29
200	Nicar. Transit Co. b60	20	100	do s60	29
100	do s60	19½	100	Reading Railroad .. s60	98
100	do b15	20	200	do s3	98
200	do b30	20	100	do	98
100	do b7	20	900	do	98
100	Cumber. Coal Co. s15	29½	200	do s30	98
100	do b10	29½	500	do b15	98
100	do s15	29½	300	do s60	98
100	do s3	29½			

Wednesday, Aug. 15—P. M.

The screw-steamer *Lebanon*, belonging to the Cunard Company, reached this port this morning, from Liverpool, 31st ult. She brought only three days' later news, and but very imperfect details of even this. Her political accounts contain nothing strikingly new. Her commercial advices are likewise barren of importance. The London Money Market is represented as having continued easy, though a rather better demand prevailed at former rates. The Bank of England's latest statement indicated a further decrease in the specie line of $3,490,000. The treasure receipts in England during the week had reached $5,160,000; and the exports of Specie from England to Continental ports were equivalent to about half the amount of the receipts. Consols were doing better, having realized 91½. According to the latest advices from Paris, the French Funds were slowly improving, and the expectation still was that the applicants for the new loan will receive about a third of the amount asked for. On the London Stock Exchange the last quotation of the Scrip was 1¼@1½ premium. We have no news about the market for American Stocks. The accounts from the English manufacturing Districts represent a uniform state of business. From Liverpool we have information of the sale of 12,000 bales of Cotton in the two business days, prices remaining without change. Breadstuffs were very dull, the weather continuing favorable for the harvest. Beef and Pork were without alteration. Lard had improved 1s. ☞ hundred weight.

The transactions at the Stock Board to-day were only to a moderate extent,—but though prices opened irregularly, they closed with considerable firmness, and, in some instances, a tendency to rise. State Stocks were sparingly dealt in and displayed most weakness. Missouri sixes sold at 95½; Indiana fives left off at 86, s3; Virginia sixes were a little cheaper; Tennessee sixes of 1890 brought 96; California sevens of 1870, 87, and City fives of 1870 touched par. There was less done in Railway Bonds. Illinois Central Bonds were the briskest, and these rose to 88; Panama Bonds, 1st issue, realized 109½; Erie second mortgages, 100; Erie Bonds of 1875, 91½, and New-York Central sevens, 102½. Hudson River third mortgages fell ½. Hudson River Convertibles ruled quiet at 76½, s3, and Harlem second mortgages at 80. Railway Shares exhibited no great activity. New-York Central Shares seemed in demand, and reached 103¾. Nothing additional transpired during the day in reference to this Company's new plan of transfers. A fair business was transacted in Erie Shares, which opened at 52½, and closed at 53½, b60. Reading were pretty freely purchased at a slight advance. Michigan Central appeared in steady request, and ruled very firm in price. The movements in other Securities were limited, at essentially unchanged figures.

The Money Market was well supplied, while loan and discount rates continued as easy as ever, to responsible borrowers, without inducing any improvement in the demand for capital from such parties. Foreign Exchanges were inactive and nominally the same in other respects. The total specie export by the Boston steamer, to-day, was $826,009. The balance in the Sub-Treasury, this afternoon, amounted to $3,824,862,—the day's receipts having been $184,243, including $50,000 from Chicago; and the payments, only $15,916. Paid for Assay Office, $102,715; on Disbursing Checks, $30,391. The amount of Exchanges through the Clearing-house to-day was $16,433,367, and balances, $1,088,362.

The receipts of the Illinois Central Road in July were $133,967 69. The suspension of traffic on the Ohio and Mississippi Road had an unfavorable effect on the earnings of the Illinois Central. A fifteen years' lease of the former road had been granted to Capt. George W. Jenks, who is to spend half a million dollars on the road and its equipment, pay the company $25,000 per annum, and also the interest on the first and second mortgage bonds. A large auction sale occurred at St. Louis on the 10th inst., of the stock of this road. There was no general notice issued of the intended sale, and therefore no competition. At the sale 20,433 shares of the "Eastern Division" of this road were knocked down in a lump at $10,000, to Mr. Louis B. Parsons. Subsequently, 1,876 shares of the "Western Division" were bought by the same gentleman, at the rate of two dollars per share—of the nominal value of $50 each.

The aggregate earnings for the seven months of the present year have been $394,911, against $311,061 same period last year, being a gain of $81,948—over 40 ☞ cent.

The earnings of the Mississippi and Milwaukee Road in July were:

	1854.	1855.
Passengers	$16,000 75	$18,148 03
Freight	16,464 79	29,028 75
Total	$32,555 54	$47,176 78
Increase		$11,621 21

Moses J. Odell, Esq., Assistant Collector of the Port of New-York, has tendered his resignation, and it will most probably be accepted. Mr. Odell's retirement from the position which he has so efficiently filled for upwards of fifteen years, will occasion much regret. He intends to engage in the Warehousing business on his own account.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Money without change. Stocks firm. Reading, 49; Morris Canal, 15½; Long Island Railroad, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 15—12:30 P. M.

Flour—Scarce and steady; demand moderate. Sales 150 bbls. at $8 75@$8 87½ for fancy Southern, Ohio and Illinois. Wheat quiet, but prices tending upwards. Sales 300 bush. prime White Winter Wisconsin at $1 95. Corn unchanged, but favoring buyers. Sales 13,000 bushels at 78c. Oats held at 47c. Canal Freights dull. Corn, 11c. to New-York. Lake Imports yesterday—Flour, 1,207 bbls.; Wheat, 3,210 bushels; Corn, 41,254 bushels. Canal Exports same time—Flour, 65 bbls.; Wheat, 3,410 bushels; Corn, 48,185 bushels; Oats 22,300 bushels.

Oswego, Wednesday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

Wheat dull; sales small. White Michigan $2 15. Corn active; sales 25,000 bushels at 77c.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves	For	Date.
Union	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 1
America	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 4
Pacific	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 11
North Star	Havre	New-York	Aug. 11
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 15
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 18

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Leaves	For	Date.
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Union	New-York	Havre	Aug. 25
America	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 29
North Star	New-York	Havre	Sept. 1
Pacific	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Hermann	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 8

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Old Point, Petersburg and Richmond—Joseph Reynolds, E. Atwood, J. J. Furst, Mrs. S. A. Tyler, M. Robinson and lady, A. Cohen, Mrs. John Smith, Miss Eldridge, J. White, F. White, Barnet Lowing—and [illegible] in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Daniel C. Smith, G. W. Williams and lady, Miss F. A. Williams, Miss M. E. Borom, George M. Williams, T. Janfroid, Nathan Herron, J. G. Dell, J. Pratt, L. M. Dorset, Edward Curran, John V. Johnston—and 18 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, at Halifax, fm. Liverpool—Mr. Gough and lady, Mr. Fetherstonhaugh and lady, Mrs. Smith, Miss Perkins, Mr. Walton and lady, Mr. M. Kahnweiler and lady, Mrs. Clarke, Miss King, Mrs. Cockrell, Miss May, Sir John Robinson, lady and daughter, Archdeacon and lady, Mrs. Mercer, Miss Garside, Miss Richardson, Miss Obairy, Dr. Williams, Dr. Culcicott, Miss Carter, Miss Hays, Miss Cozzens, Mr. Thompson and friend, Miss Jessel, Hon. W. Caley, four Misses Bates, Mr. Backs and son, Mr. Fisher and lady, Lieut. Blanchard, Lieut. [illegible]ville, Ensign Chopp, Ensign Lockwood, Capt. Ferris, Ensign Haley, Mr. Smith and lady, Mr. Wright, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Poole and lady, Mrs. [illegible] and granddaughter, Messrs. McMaster, Austen, Hammond, Waddell, Haste, Mann, Worthington, Hay, Clark, Garside, Nesbett, Fair, Hunt, Kirkleeds, Chapman, Brown, McPherson, Dent, Wood, Perkins, Morlan, Chandler, [illegible], Guyse, Boice, Fraser, Aston, Kusch, Emile, [illegible], Panton, Jr., Bates, Smith, Brookshank, Levi, [illegible], Gibson, Hill, Fetherstonh., Blue, Grafton, Fraser, Kenny, Hunt, Hill, Rose, Field, Black, Morgan, [illegible], Betridge, Bednall, Murray, Law, Adams, Scott, Smith, Arrowsmith, Harkness, Fenton, McKinnon, Wilkins, Wheeler, Ogier, Swan, Ogier, Dillon, Mortimer, Brown, Wade, Mason, Deane, Mason, Hargood, Ormsley, Wallace, [illegible], Rehe, Phillips, St. Jouan, Biggs, McKenzie.

In steamship Lebanon, from Liverpool—Mr. McClung and lady, Mrs. McGregor, Miss McGregor, two Misses [illegible], Miss Wildash, Mr. Beveridge and three children, Rev. J. Mitchell, Mr. D. McDonald, Geo. Brown, R. Thompson, J. Reilley, Mr. Fox, J. S. Swift, O. Jones, S. L. [illegible], McGlashan, Mr. Seligman, J. Hart, A. Langen, Mr. Blake, Dr. King, Mr. Wood, Mr. Rathrop.

In ship Devonshire, from London—Mrs. Griffin and two children, Misses F. and E. Meyer, Mr. A. Gibbs and lady, Miss Jane Gibbs, Rev. S. Barnes, P. L. Curgenven, Mr. E. Evans and lady, Mr. Obernett, Herman, Mr. Simonson, lady and three children, Mrs. J. M. Lord.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ...... 5 11 | Sun sets ...... 6 55 | Moon sets ...... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .... 6 [illegible] | Gov. Island .... [illegible] | Hell Gate .... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, City Point, Richmond & Petersburg; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Alice, Richardson, [illegible]; [illegible], Baltimore; [illegible]; New-Orleans, E. H. Fessler; [illegible], London.

Barks M. Williamson, Burton, Monte Video, [illegible]; Mott & Co.; Roman, [illegible], Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Rose, Virginia and [illegible], Wilkins, [illegible], J. B. Gager & Co.

Brigs C. Rogers, Perry, [illegible], Bailey & Co.; G. W. Russell, Lane, San Juan, M. Echeverria; Windward, Hillman, Penobscot River, H. D. Brookman & Co.; [illegible] Emery, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; Alma, [illegible], Porto Praya, C. & E. J. Peters; Mt. Hayden, [illegible], J. B. De Agreda, Jose & Co.

[illegible]

Sloop J. A. Smith, Lynn, Providence, master.

Barge Falcon, Coleman, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Arrived.

Steamship Lebanon, (Br., Pro.) Cook, Liverpool July 31, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 11, lat. 42 [illegible], passed a ship bound W. showing a white flag with letter H in it. 12th, lat. 42 44, lon. 65 33, passed Am. bark Sea Bolt, of Yarmouth, Me., bound W. 13th, passed a steamer bound E., 3 masts, and fished close to Brooklyn.

Ship Devonshire, (packet,) Lord, London and Portsmouth July 1st, with mdse. and 29 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Took a pilot on the 13th inst., 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, from boat A. E. Neilson.

Bark Rhoden, Ross, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co.—vessel to Demill & Co.

Bark Golden Era, Theard 1a, Cardiff June 27, with railroad iron to order. The G. E. experienced a severe gale on 23d July, lost sails, &c.

Bark Asa Fish, Wolfe, Mystic, in ballast to Bostic & Foster.

Brig Nonpareil, Marshall, Tuxpan July 23, with fustic, &c., to Hargous Bros. Has been 3 ds. E. of Cape Hen, with a current setting to the S. of 4 knots.

Brig Lubec, Rooney, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Brig Frederico, (Dan.) Lassen, City of St. Domingo 2 ds. with mahogany, &c., to A. G. Rosseau & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Sarah, (Br.,) Walsh, Mayaguez, P. R., July 25, with sugar to master.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 9 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Hester A. Jones, (of Baltimore,) Spencer, (late Thompson, who remained,) San Blas via Mazatlan, (Spanish Main,) 18 ds., with cocoanuts, &c., to Rich & Hubbard. Left no Am. vessels. 13th inst., passed a [illegible] off Barnegat, about 10 miles N. of Barnegat.

Schr. Regulator, (Br.,) Winder, St. Johns, N. B., 21 ds., with lumber to Reed & Orr.

Schr. Senator, Bayton, Cienfuegos July 28, with sugar to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth and Eleanor, (Br.,) [illegible], of Port-au-Prince, [illegible], Dobey Island, 8 ds., ship timber to Peck & Church.

Schr. E. N. Hawkins, (of Brookhaven,) Griffin, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Meteor, (of Bridgeport,) Martin, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to Leavcraft & Co.—vessel to E. L. Seeley.

Schr. Gov. Anderson, (of Key West,) Wilson, Key West 11 ds., with mahogany to E. S. Maitland & Co.

Schr. Sarah Starr, Bunnel, Port Lanassan 28 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Hester A. Jones, Spencer, Bluefield, C. A., with nuts to Knowlton & Co.

Schr. Zulma, Chase, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Coral, Cook, Rockland.

Schr. Republic, Cole, Rockland.

Schr. River Queen, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. Jenny Lind, ——, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Velocity, Furbish, Rockport, with plaster.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Kelly, Chatham, with fish.

Sloop Fashion, Buckingham, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Charles, ——, Providence, with mdse.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

WIND—During the day, S. E. S.

Sailed.

Steamships Southerner, Charleston; Augusta, Savannah; Roanoke, Richmond. Bark Ino, Maracaibo; Thorsdal, (Brem.,) Akyab.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. ship Falmouth was towed from Quarantine yesterday. All hands have gone on shore. The marines and sailors, with their luggage, were taken to [illegible], where they are quartered for the present.

The ship Union sailed from Rio Janeiro July 8 for New-York, with 11,000 bags of coffee. She also conveys home the body of Capt. Frazier.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 15—Arr., ships Flying Fish, Manila; [illegible], Batavia; Fedora, May 29, and St. Helena July 4; Santa Clara, Calcutta April 5, and Sand Heads 23. Spoke—May 28, lat. 34 S., lon. 51 39 E., ship Emerson of the Sofia, Bombay for London. July 2, ship Celestial, 80 ds. fm. Shanghai, for New-York. Aug. 12, lat. 41 35, lon. 64 W., New-York pilot boat No. 19 on a cruise.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15—Arr., ship Sheffield, from Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 12, lat. 44 30, lon. 68 43, by pilot boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1, bark David Nichols, from Portland for Matanzas, 2 days out.

July 29, lat. 43 20, lon. 36 30, bark Emma Lincoln, from Laguna for Hamburg, 50 ds. out.

July 27, off Barbadoes, bark Antelope, fm. Barbadoes for Trinidad.

July 15, lat. 42 8, lon. 53 8, bark Trade Wind, (whaler,) of New-Bedford, 11 mos. out, clean.

July 12, at noon, lat. 28 37, lon. 38 45, F. S. Ashton, bound for Cadiz, 12 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Charleston, July 29, bark Geo. Warren, for New-York, 10 ds. Brig Solomon Rabb, for Portland, Me.; Commodore, [illegible], from Trinidad, to load for New-York.

At Demerara, July 25, bark Carmelo, Hopkins, for Messina in 10 ds.